FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.]

FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1847.

[NO. 1593.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY,
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

ROCKY FORD ACADEMY.

THIS Institution will be open for the reception of Pupils on the 1st Monday in January next, under the care of

J. B. McCALLUM, A. B., Principal.
GILBERT PATTERSON, Assistant.

The Scholastic year will be divided into two Sessions,—the one commencing on the first of January, and terminating the last of May; the other the first of July, and terminating the last of November. The rates of Tuition are $6, $8, and $10 per Session. Board can be had in respectable families, near the Academy, at $6 per month.

Dec. 1, 1847. 92-3w

VIRGINIA BUTTER.

A FEW TUBS of that superior lot of Grayson Butter, at J. & T. WADDILL'S.

Dec. 7, 1847. 92tf

MANUFACTURING STOCK.

A FEW Shares of the Capital Stock of the Phœnix Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville, for sale. Apply, for terms, to E. J. HALE.

Dec. 1. 92-3w

TEACHER WANTED.

AT Pleasant Grove, Robeson County, near Floral College; an experienced person to teach the Languages, and Mathematics in all its branches. To such a one, a liberal salary will be given.

All letters addressed to the Trustees of Pleasant Grove Academy, will receive prompt attention.

Dec. 1. 92-2w

TEAS!

AGENCY of the N. YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY.
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA.

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly known for many years. This is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The public have had full proof of their integrity and responsibility.

They possess facilities, in relation to the Tea Trade, in a very abundant degree, and doubtless superior to any other Tea Concern in America. Their scrupulous regard to all principles that tend to elevate the character of a large house, is well understood, and has already secured them a connection probably larger than all other Tea Establishments united, and they consequently are determined to sell Teas purer, more fragrant, and perfect for the prices in the aggregate, than any house in the world—China excepted.

They most zealously invite the attention of the inhabitants of this town and vicinity to their Agency, where complete assortments are always on hand. They feel no hesitation in stating, that wherever a single trial is made, a very decided preference is given to the celebrated Teas of the Canton Tea Company.

Reader, make the experiment! Subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of.

These superior Teas are put up in one pound, half pound, and quarter pound packages, and perfectly secured from light and air.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Dec. 4, 1847. 92tf

VALUABLE BLOOD STOCK FOR SALE.

IMPORTED FLATTERER, winner of the Grand Duke Michael Stakes at Newmarket, England, first October Meeting of 1834, by Muley, son of Orville and the famous mare Eleanor, and sire of imp. Leviathan, imp. Margrave, dam Clare, by Marmion, son of Whiskey and Young Noisette by Diomede,—g. d. Harpalyce by Gohanna—g. g. d. Amazon by Driver—g. g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker mare—Everlasting by Eclipse—Hyæna by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Midge, Squirrel, [illegible] dam by Bartlett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowes's Byerly Turk mare, dam of the two True Blues, &c. Flatterer was a good racehorse, and his colts from every description of mares are very fine. His health is exceedingly good, and he is now in magnificent condition.

CLARENDON, by imp. Flatterer, dam Comet by the late Hon. John Randolph's Gracchus, son of Diomede, who was also sire of the renowned Sir Archie—g. d. Vixen by Trafalgar—g. g. d. Nettletop by imp. Spread Eagle, a celebrated race mare that sold for $2200, a price, in those days, rarely paid for any nag—g. g. g. d. by [illegible] Shark—g. g. g. g. d. by imp. Janus—g. g. g. g. g. d. thorough-bred mare then belonging to the late Thos. Tabb, Esq. of Gloucester county, Va. A hardy young horse, whose colts are very blood-like, and promising.

ST. MARK, by imp. Flatterer, dam by Monsieur Tonson, all that is known of her pedigree. She is believed to have been thorough-bred. A horse stout, compact, and beautifully formed—a horse of great promise—untried.

Proposals will be received for farming these horses, should they not be disposed of by the commencement of the next season.

For terms, which will be reasonable and liberal, apply to

P. P. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 4, 1847. 92tf

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber, about the last of October, a tolerably large, dark colored MULE, with a sear on the left hind leg. Any one that will bring her to Fayetteville, and deliver to me, will be paid for their trouble.

J. J. GILCHRIST.

Nov. 29, 1847. 92-2w

NOTICE.

BEING desirous of moving to the West, I will sell, if not previously disposed of, on Wednesday the 29th day of December, between 1200 and 1500 acres of Timber and Turpentine LAND, on which there are 24,000 turpentine boxes, two years old. Also, a Saw Mill, in order; a good Dwelling and all necessary out-houses. There is on said land about 130 acres cleared, in a fine state of cultivation, and some swamp land, clear, of which there is some rich swamp land, said to be surpassed by none. The situation is pleasant, healthy, and every way desirable.

The above Land is situated on the West side of Cape Fear River, 14 miles North of Fayetteville, on the Raleigh road, and averaging 2 miles from Cape Fear and 2 from Little River. Persons wishing to view the above land can do so by calling on me.

—ALSO—

Stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Corn, Fodder, Oats, Peas, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Blacksmiths' Tools, Turpentine Tools, Farming Utensils, &c. Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN McNEILL.

Dec. 4, 1847. 92ts

DONALDSON ACADEMY.

THE Trustees having re-purchased the property formerly known as the Donaldson Academy, have leased it to the subscriber for a term of years, for the purpose of establishing a HIGH MALE SCHOOL, in which the various English, Classical and Mathematical branches shall be thoroughly taught.

The Institution is beautifully situated on Haymount, in the vicinity of the U. S. Arsenal.

The buildings and grounds are ample and well adapted to the purposes of a School.

The Principal proposes to receive into his family a limited number of boys, who shall, at all times, be under his immediate supervision and control; and who, in regard to their morals, manners, and mental improvement, shall enjoy all the advantages of a select boarding school.

Students of bad characters or idle habits, will not be received or retained in connection with the school.

The Principal being well known in this community as a Teacher, deems it unnecessary to produce testimonials of his qualifications for his profession. Suffice it to say that his whole time and energies shall be devoted to the moral and intellectual training of the youth who may be committed to his care.

There will be two Sessions in the year, of five months each.

The vacations will occur in the months of June and December.

The exercises of the Institution will commence on Tuesday the 4th day of January 1848.

Expenses payable quarterly, in advance.

The rates of tuition will vary from $6 to $10 per quarter, according to the advancement of the student.

Boarding $12 per month, including washing, fuel and lights.

Testimonials from the Rev. James Carnahan, D. D. President of Princeton College; Rev. Sam'l Miller, D. D., Rev. Archibald Alexander, D. D., Profs. Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J.; and from Prof. Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington City.

REFERENCES:

Rev. J. C. Coit, Cheraw, S. C.; Col. W. T. Ellerbe, W. D. Johnson, Esq. Bennettsville, S. C.; Gen. W. J. Cowan, John L. McMillan, Esq. Bladen county, N. C.; Rev. James O. Stedman, Wilmington, N. C.; and in Fayetteville, Hon. H. Potter, Benj. Robinson, M. D., Rev. C. McIver, Rev. Adam Gilchrist, Geo. McNeill, Esq., Hon. J. C. Dobbin, James Martine, Esq., Wm. B. Wright, Esq., J. G. Shepherd, Esq.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.

Dec. 1, 1847. 92-4w

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE next Session will commence the first Monday of January 1848. Punctual attendance at the opening of the Term is very desirable.

It is the object of the Founders of this Institution, not only to give a thorough and an accomplished education, but to do it at a comparatively moderate expense.

Board, washing and lodging, with tuition in literary branches, range from $55 to $67 per Session of five months. The above, with music on the Piano and all the ornamental branches, $75.

There are also some contingent expenses for Books, Stationary, Fuel and Lights.

In addition to the Instructers heretofore employed, the services of the Rev. F. W. Passman, in the Music department, have been engaged.—Mr. Passman is a native of Prussia, a gentleman of finished education, possessing the highest qualifications for teaching Music, both instrumental and vocal.

A set of Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus will be [illegible] next Session.

With our increasing means and facilities, we hope more fully to merit the patronage of our friends who have already favored us, as well as of those who may be inclined to make trial of us in time to come.

J. R. McINTOSH, Principal.

Nov. 29, 1847. 92-3w

SALE OF SLAVES.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Superior Court of Law, I shall expose to sale, at the late residence of Absalom Marsh, dec'd, on Monday the 10th of January, 1848, certain SLAVES belonging to the said Estate, for the purpose of effecting a division. Terms at Sale.

DUNCAN G. MACRAE, C. S. C.

Cumberland Co., Nov. 22, 1847. 90ts

VALUABLE NEGROES AND LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the sixth day of January next,

FIVE VALUABLE NEGROES,

VIZ. HARRY, a good Blacksmith, 47 years of age. NEILL, his son, 17 years, who has been working at the Blacksmiths' trade with his father for two years, and is said to be very smart. WATTY, a son of Harry, 9 years old, very likely.—GILBERT, a boy 15 years old, very likely and good character. MARY, a sister of Gilbert, 10 years old, very likely and good character.

The above Negroes are known to be of good family, raised well, and sold for no fault.

I will also offer for sale, at the same time and place, the following pieces of LAND in the town of Fayetteville and its vicinity:

100 acres of Land on the South West side of Mallett's Mill Pond, with a very good house and kitchen on it.

One Lot in Town, of 4 acres, called the Shop Lot, with two houses thereon.

One other Lot in Town, of 11 acres, called the Stable Lot, with a good framed house thereon.

One piece of Land of 150 acres, called the Council Hall Land; and

One other tract of 250 acres, called the Stone Quarry.

The Negroes will be sold for Cash:—the Lands on time, with good paper. I can sell any of the above property at private sale, if applied for.

W. H. BEATTY.

November 16, 1847. 90ts

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 3d day of January next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., by Decrees of the Court of Equity, the following valuable REAL ESTATE, to-wit:—

80 acres, adjoining Thomas McLaurin and Arch'd Holmes.

215 acres, joining Thomas McLaurin and the Baker land.

An undivided half of 200 acres, House tract of the Howell land.

One-half of 75 acres Swamp Land, joining Arch'd Holmes. The above known as the Howie lands.

Terms: A credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

—ALSO—

320 acres of Land, lying on the waters of Bone's Creek, late the property of Duncan Monroe.

Terms: One-fifth cash; 6 months credit for the remainder, with good security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

Nov. 29, 1847. 90ts

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold on the premises, near the Grey's Creek Church, on Monday the 10th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, M., 750 acres of LAND, late the property of Absalom Marsh, dec'd, upon a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

Nov. 29, 1847. 90ts

LEATHER on Consignment.

A LARGE lot of Upper, Sole, and Harness LEATHER. Also, back-country SHOE THREAD. For sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 15, 1847. 89-5w

CANDIES.

400 LBS. of every variety. Also, a beautiful assortment of SUGAR TOYS, some very fine, just received and for sale at PRIOR'S.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, an assortment of Ladies' DRESS GOODS,

New style Cashmeres and Plaids, some very fine,
Handsome article of Plaids for children,
Mourning and half do. Cashmeres and De-Lains,
24 ps. Grass Cloth for Skirts,
Colored and black Kid Gloves,
Evening Dresses, plain and embroidered,
Purse, silk, and steel Bead Bags,
Large Woollen and Cashmere Shawls,
Cloak Linings and Flannels,
Cassimeres, for Pants,
Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans,
Bed Ticking and Blankets,
Coffee and Sugar,
Fine Chewing Tobacco, &c.

W. G. MATTHEWS,
No. 3 Green street.

Oct. 2, 1847. 85tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE following valuable property, belonging to the estate of the Hon John Campbell, deceased, is offered for sale by private contract:

That large plantation known as the Carloss place, lying on the river Pee Dee, in the District of Marlborough, S. C. This plantation contains about 1600 acres, of which 200 acres are cleared.

Also that other tract of rich river land known as the "Forlorn Hope," also lying on the river Pee Dee in Marlborough District, S. C. This tract contains 734 acres, of which about 200 acres are cleared.

These two tracts will be sold either separately or together. They join each other, and together would make an excellent plantation. The terms will be made known and the premises shown, on application to Alexander McQueen, Esq., near Cheraw, S. C., or to the subscribers, at Cheraw. Early application is requested—before the 1st of January next if practicable.

BLAKENEY & MACFARLAN,
Attorneys for Mrs. Jane Campbell, Executrix.

Cheraw, Nov. 12, 1847. 90-1st Jan

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1847.

David Gaster, Executor of Jennet Dalrymple, dec'd, *vs.* The Rev. Daniel Johnston and others.

Petition for Probate of a Will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William D. Johnston, James S. Johnston, James S. Dalrymple, William Dalrymple, and John Harrington, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in this State, for said absent persons, they being some of the next of kin of Jennet Dalrymple, dec'd, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in January 1848, and then and there make objection, if any they have, wherefore the said paper writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said Jennet Dalrymple, shall not be admitted to Probate.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, the fourth Monday of October, A. D. 1847, and 72d year of American Independence.

A. C. CURRY, Cl'k.

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 90-6w

THE HEROES HOME.

The St. Charles Hotel presented, on the 24th, an unusual scene of attraction and interest. Forty or fifty officers of the Army were continually passing and repassing through the rotunda and up and down the marble steps. In front of the hotel there were hundreds of packages of different descriptions—the baggage of the officers. Here you would see a gaily colored Mexican blanket that was strapped upon an old trunk, that from its looks had evidently been through the wars. Then, again, a bundle of arms, escopetas, lances, swords and pistols—all of them trophies taken from the enemy. These were all the property of our officers who had fought during the war in Mexico.

In the Saloon we saw the gallant Gen. Shields. He is stouter than when we saw him, some two years since, at Gen. Taylor's camp at Camargo. He then, in his undress military uniform, looked like an elegant gentleman. He had not a wrinkle on his brow, and his countenance ever wore a smile. And yet, how a short term of service alters a man! Yesterday he looked like the hero of many wars. His brow was seamed with the lines of fatigue and suffering. His complexion was bronzed, his arm, from a late wound, hung in a sling; but his eye was still brilliant with martial fire. There were hundreds who flocked around him and sought to grasp his hand, and all were received by him with the most cordial warmth and friendship.

In one of the private parlors, Maj. Gen. Quitman held a levee. He was surrounded by many officers, all of whom paid him the utmost respect and attention. The gallant and heroic Quitman—the first American Governor of the proud city of Mexico—seemed to be perfectly "at home." With a form that seemed to have been wrought in an iron mould, hair slightly tinged with grey, and eyes that sparkled with animation and determination, he seemed the very impersonation of a warrior. Congratulation and compliment met him on every side, and he received the applause of those who were present, with the air of one who combined the character of the chieftain with that of the polished gentleman. Amidst the galaxy that adorns the history of Mississippi, no name shines brighter than that of *Quitman!*

Our attention was next arrested by seeing a man of towering height and gigantic frame, with a chest like that of Hercules and an eye like that of Mars; he was indeed, to use the language of Hamlet, made "to threaten and command." With a smile upon his lips and a sparkle of pleasure in his light blue eyes, he stood the "observed of all observers." He was the gallant Col. Harney—one of the most accomplished and heroic soldiers in the army—to whom has been so generally assigned the chief glory of the great victory of Cerro Gordo.

These were the most prominent chieftains among a large array of heroes. Many of them bore the marks of the hard fought battles in which they were engaged, in terrible mutilations and horrible wounds, which were painfully evident to the beholder. May the sacrifices they have made to the national honor be long held in grateful remembrance by their fellow citizens.—*N. O. Delta.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

FROM VERA CRUZ.

The Steamer New Orleans, from Vera Cruz, 21st Nov., brought 70 passengers and 350 discharged quartermaster's men. Major John P. Gaines, and Capt. Heady, late prisoners in Mexico, (the former now a Whig member of Congress from Kentucky,) were among the passengers.—The bodies of eight deceased officers were also brought over.

Quite the most important news by this arrival (says the Picayune) is the attempt by Santa Anna to resume the reins of Government—not by force, but by a new assumption of the authority of President, from which he contends he has not yet been legally separated. A long document has been addressed by him from Tehuacan, dated November 1st, to the President through the Secretary of State, in which, after reviewing the history of his resignation, he contends that the terms of such resignation were not sufficiently explicit, and that it can have no legal force until it has been accepted by Congress.

Again, he contends that he never did resign entirely the functions of President; that he only consented temporarily to a separation of the civil from the military power of the President—the circumstances of the country then requiring it—and that he took command of the army in his character of President. The reason for the separation of the civil from the military authority of the President having ceased, he now desires to resume his full legal position as President, until Congress shall see fit to accept his resignation. Could any act of audacious assurance on the part of Santa Anna surprise us, this document would do so, for the naked impudence of it cannot be surpassed.

The same day he addressed an "Exposition" to the Mexican Congress, in which he tenders to Congress his resignation, and entreats them to accept it. The reader will at once detect the point at which he aims; for if Congress accept *this* resignation, declaring the office of President now first vacant, then Peña y Peña's exercise of authority has been all along a usurpation, and his removal of Santa Anna from the command of the army illegal and void. These documents are important, because they have doubtless been suggested by Santa Anna's partisans at Queretaro, who, backed by hordes of disaffected officers, may yet greatly embarrass the Government.

There has been no later news received at Vera Cruz direct from the city of Mexico.

At Jalapa, a well known guerrilla captain, named Menoseal, being arrested by Col. Wynkoop, procured a razor and cut his own throat.

It was rumored at Jalapa, Nov. 15th, that the Mexican Congress have shown themselves decidedly in favor of peace, but that the Governors of the States all oppose it.

Gen. Butler's advance was to leave Vera Cruz on the 22d, and the main body two days after.—When they joined Gen. Scott, it was supposed his force would be 20,000, and that he would at once send expeditions to attack several large cities and towns which are yet in the enemy's possession.

It was reported at Vera Cruz that an insurrection had broken out at Guadalajara in which Gen. Ampudia was killed.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

An arrival at New Orleans brings Col. Mansfield, the distinguished Engineer officer, Lieut. Col. Fagg, of the N. C. Volunteers, and other army officers.

The dragoons despatched from Cerralvo in pursuit of the guerillas who attacked Lieut. Campbell's party, had returned, without finding the enemy; but they ascertained that the guerilla chief, a celebrated robber, and six or seven of his men had been killed, and quite as many wounded.

Lieut. Dusenbury of the Texas battalion had mortally wounded one of his men who was guilty of mutinous conduct.

Major Norval and 50 mounted men of the 16th Regiment, had surprised and dispersed a guerilla camp, killing two, and wounding several, capturing their horses, arms, &c.

The Charleston Courier states, on the authority of an officer just returned from Mexico, that Lieut. Ralph Bell, of the Charleston Company, (formerly of this town,) was in command of the storming party at Chapultepec.

The same officer states, that when he left Mexico, only 18 of the Charleston Company were fit for duty, and that that was about the maximum number in the other companies.

The Cheraw Gazette courteously suggests that "the Fayetteville Observer is nearly frightened out of its wits" by the rumor that Mr. Adams is in favor of acquiring the whole of Mexico for the purpose of forming it into Free States. And it asks us "how we can support Mr. Clay, who is in favor of acquiring a portion, at least, of Mexican territory; a portion, too, that would certainly go to increase this much dreaded power of the free States?"

Perhaps if the Gazette had had its own wits about it, it might have discovered that Mr. Clay is in favor of acquiring only the bay of San Francisco, (with, as we may presume, only as much contiguous land as will be necessary for the commercial and naval purposes of a port there.) We do not see how such a possession could increase the power of the free States, whilst we can see very clearly that dividing the whole of Mexico into such States would increase the power, already preponderating, of that class of States. The Gazette does Mr. Clay great injustice. It tells its readers that Mr. Clay is in favor of acquiring territory that would be beyond the reach of the South, and that would go to increase the power of the free States; and it thereupon pronounces him "a traitor to the dearest interest of the South." But it does not publish the speech itself which would show how insignificant is the portion of territory he is in favor of acquiring, and how great a mistake it is to assert that the possession of the Bay of San Francisco would "increase the power of the free States."

We do not think, with the Gazette, that the acquisition of Mexican territory is "the path of duty" of the South, or indeed of any section of the country. The path of duty, in our opinion, lies not in wresting by violence, nor even by purchase, any part of Mexico. And the path of safety, we think, is to avoid a worse than unnecessary collision of the opinions of the two sections of the Union. We think we understand the Gazette to mean that the South has a remedy for a disregard of her rights in a dissolution of the Union. Granted. But we would prefer to give no occasion for the one or the other.

Wesley Hollister, Esq. has resigned the Presidency of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, to take effect from the 31st inst.

The Hon. Geo. W. Dargan has been elected Chancellor by the Legislature of South Carolina, in place of Chancellor Harper, deceased.

The Waste of War.—The Rifles (Brig. Gen. P. F. Smith's regiment) landed in Mexico 700 strong, of which, only 250 remain fit for duty. The Voltigeurs, under Col. Andrews, landed 650, and 280 only now can be mustered. Death, wounds, and disease, account for the remainder. Other regiments have suffered as severely. *Bulletin.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Carthage Male and Female Institute.

A PUBLIC Examination of the Students connected with this Institution took place on the 1st and 2d inst., and was numerously attended by the intelligent patrons of the School, and the friends of learning.

The undersigned Committee, on behalf of the Trustees, report, that during the last Session from 60 to 75 Students were connected with the Institute, and that a large proportion of that number underwent a critical and thorough, and to themselves and Instructers, a most creditable examination on the several branches in which they had been respectively engaged, which embraced Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic in all its parts, Algebra, Surveying, Geometry and Philosophy, History, Grammar, Geography, Botany, Rhetoric, and Chemistry, together with the Latin, Greek, and French languages, and Music.

As the Institution is one of several years standing, and is well and favorably known to the public, the Committee deem it unnecessary to speak in terms of approbation of the high character and qualifications of those who conduct its exercises. From the avidity with which the services of those who have enjoyed the tuition of Mr. McNeill and Lady are sought after as instructers of youth in the most intelligent portions of our State, the Committee take it for granted, that *their* character is known and appreciated by the public.

The Committee have no difficulty in saying to parents and guardians who desire for their children and wards a solid and thorough education, that apart from its healthy location, and the very reasonable terms upon which board can be procured, the Institute presents inducements for its patronage equalled but by very few seminaries of learning in the country, and surpassed by none.

The exercises of the Institute will be resumed on the 1st Monday of January next.

W. D. DOWD,
S. J. PERSON, } Committee.
THOS. B. TYSON,

Carthage, Dec. 6, 1847.

9 VALUABLE SLAVES FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the County Court of Moore, the subscriber will, on the 1st day of January next, at the late residence of Moses Kidd, Sen., dec'd, near Waddill's Ferry, sell at public sale, Nine Young and Likely NEGROES, belonging to the estate of said Moses Kidd, Sen.

Terms—Six months credit, purchasers giving bond with approved security.

ALF'D BROWER, Adm'r.

Dec. 4, 1847. 93-ts

$15 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 3d inst., my negro boy named GEORGE, between 23 and 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complexion, very smiling countenance, stout and likely. It is possible that he is lurking about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him again.

NEILL McPHAUL.

Gillopolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C., }
Dec. 7, 1847. } 93-3w

INFORMATION WANTED.

A YOUNG Man named Alexander McRae, laboring under mental derangement and loss of speech, left his friends in August last, and is supposed, if alive, to be in some of the upper counties in this State, as it is understood he was seen in the neighborhood of Davidson College about the last of September. He is 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has fair complexion and light hair. Any person communicating information to me at Bostick's Mills P. O., Richmond county, N. C., so that he may be found, will confer a great favor on his afflicted relatives.

DANIEL S. McRAE.

Dec. 4, 1847. 93-3w

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE late residence of the Hon. John Campbell, dec'd, is offered for sale by its present owners. It is situated in a very healthy part of Marlborough District, in an excellent neighborhood, and contains several hundred acres of lively pine Land, with all suitable buildings for the comfortable residence of a planter. Application may be made to Mrs. Gause, on the premises, or to

DUDLEY & JOHNSON.

Cheraw, Dec. 1. 93-3w

From the Fall River Monitor, April, 1846.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

This medicine, prepared by a long experienced and skilful physician, tested and approved by a great number of intelligent, discriminating and respectable persons in various parts of the country, is now received and used with entire confidence and with great success by those afflicted with pulmonary complaints. It is also recommended as a valuable medicine for other diseases, such as colds, coughs, and particularly diseases whose tendency is to consumption. Should its efficacy continue as it has thus far been proved in various obstinate cases, it will indeed be a most invaluable medicine.

Dr. Bradford Knapp, of Crown Point, N. Y., in a letter dated August 3d, 1845, says: "In the course of my practice in this vicinity I have tested in some good degree the good qualities of *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* in Pulmonary Complaints, and I now wish to procure a supply of the medicine."

From the Boston Traveller.

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—We publish to-day a commendatory letter from Vermont, of this popular medicine. Though averse to the free use of medicine, and especially of the patent medicines of the day, we have had such opportunities to know of the beneficial effects of this balsam on our friends and acquaintance, that we are constrained to regard it as a very valuable remedy for coughs, colds, &c.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale by S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville, N. C.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan will be dissolved by mutual consent, on the 15th day of December next. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, by the 1st January, 1848; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, until the 15th Dec.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

A. A. McKETHAN will continue the Carriage-making business at the old stand, having purchased the entire interest of Mr. Gardner. He hopes to be able to supply his customers and receive a liberal patronage. No pains will be spared to give general satisfaction in the business.

A first rate wood worker who understands making wheels, will find steady employment on application to

GARDNER & McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1847. 85-tf

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

The annual meeting of Congress is always an interesting event. The Representatives of the States and of the people come fresh from their constituents to take counsel together for the common good.—After an existence of near three-fourths of a century as a free and independent republic, the problem no longer remains to be solved, whether man is capable of self-government. The success of our admirable system is a conclusive refutation of the theories of those in other countries who maintain that "a favored few" are born to rule, and that the mass of mankind must be governed by force. Subject to no arbitrary or hereditary authority, the people are the only sovereigns recognised by our constitution. Numerous emigrants of every lineage and language, attracted by the civil and religious freedom we enjoy, and by our happy condition, annually crowd to our shores, and transfer their heart, not less than their allegiance, to the country whose dominion belongs alone to the people.

No country has been so much favored, or should acknowledge with deeper reverence the manifestations of the Divine protection. An all-wise Creator directed and guarded us in our infant struggle for freedom, and has constantly watched over our surprising progress, until we have become one of the greatest nations of the earth.

It is in a country thus favored, and under a government in which the executive and legislative branches hold their authority for limited periods, alike from the people, and where all are responsible to their respective constituencies, that it is again my duty to communicate with Congress upon the state of the Union, and the present condition of public affairs.

During the past year the most gratifying proofs are presented that our country has been blessed with a wide-spread and universal prosperity. There has been no period since the government was founded, when all the industrial pursuits of our people have been more successful, or when labor in all branches of business has received a fairer or better reward. From our abundance we have been enabled to perform the pleasing duty of furnishing food for the starving millions of less favored countries.

In the enjoyment of the bounties of Providence at home, such as have rarely fallen to the lot of any people, it is cause of congratulation, that our intercourse with all the Powers of the earth, except Mexico, continues to be of an amicable character.

It has ever been our cherished policy to cultivate peace and goodwill with all nations; and this policy has been steadily pursued by me.

No change has taken place in our relations with Mexico since the adjournment of the last Congress. The war in which the United States were forced to engage with the government of that country still continues.

I deem it unnecessary, after the full exposition of them contained in my message of the eleventh of May, 1846, and in my annual message at the commencement of the session of Congress in December last, to reiterate the serious causes of complaint which we had against Mexico before she commenced hostilities.

It is sufficient on the present occasion to say, that the wanton violation of the rights of person and property of our citizens committed by Mexico, her repeated acts of bad faith, through a long series of years, and her disregard of solemn treaties, stipulating for indemnity to our injured citizens, not only constituted ample cause of war on our part, but were of such an aggravated character as would have justified us before the whole world in resorting to this extreme remedy. With an anxious desire to avoid a rupture between the two countries, we forbore for years to assert our clear rights by force, and continued to seek redress for the wrongs we had suffered by amicable negotiation, in the hope that Mexico might yield to pacific councils and the demands of justice. In this hope we were disappointed. Our minister of peace sent to Mexico was insultingly rejected. The Mexican government refused even to hear the terms of adjustment which he was authorized to propose; and finally, under wholly unjustifiable pretexts, involved the two countries in war, by invading the territory of Texas, striking the first blow, and shedding the blood of our citizens on our own soil.

Though the United States were the aggrieved nation, Mexico commenced the war, and we were compelled, in self-defence, to repel the invader, and to vindicate the national honor and interests by prosecuting it with vigor until we could obtain a just and honorable peace.

On learning that hostilities had been commenced by Mexico, I promptly communicated that fact, accompanied with a succinct statement of our other causes of complaint against Mexico, to Congress; and that body, by the act of the thirteenth of May, 1846, declared that "by the act of the republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that government and the United States"—this act declaring "the war to exist by the act of the republic of Mexico," and making provision for its prosecution "to a speedy and successful termination," was passed with great unanimity by Congress, there being but two negative votes in the Senate, and but fourteen in the House of Representatives.

The existence of the war having thus been declared by Congress, it became my duty, under the constitution and the laws, to conduct and prosecute it. This duty has been performed; and though, at every stage of its progress, I have manifested a willingness to terminate it by a just peace, Mexico has refused to accede to any terms which could be accepted by the United States, consistently with the national honor and interest.

The rapid and brilliant successes of our arms, and the vast extent of the enemy's territory which had been overrun and conquered, before the close of the last session of Congress, were fully known to that body. Since that time, the war has been prosecuted with increased energy, and I am gratified to state with a success which commands universal admiration. History presents no parallel of so many glorious victories achieved by any nation within so short a period. Our army, regulars and volunteers, have covered themselves with imperishable honors. Whenever and wherever our forces have encountered the enemy, though he was in vastly superior numbers, and often entrenched in fortified positions of his own selection, and of great strength, he has been defeated. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon our officers and men, regulars and volunteers, for their gallantry, discipline, indomitable courage and perseverance, all seeking the post of danger, and vieing with each other in deeds of noble daring.

While every patriot's heart must exult, and a just national pride animate every bosom, in beholding the high proofs of courage, consummate military skill, steady discipline, and humanity to the vanquished enemy, exhibited by our gallant army, the nation is called to mourn over the loss of many brave officers and soldiers who have fallen in defence of their country's honor and interests. The brave dead met their melancholy fate in a foreign land, nobly discharging their duty, and with their country's flag waving triumphantly in the face of the foe. Their patriotic deeds are justly appreciated, and will long be remembered by their grateful countrymen. The parental care of the government they loved and served should be extended to their surviving families.

Shortly after the adjournment of the last session of Congress, the gratifying intelligence was received of the signal victory of Buena Vista and of the fall of the city of Vera Cruz, and with it the strong castle of San Juan de Ulloa, by which it was defended. Believing that after these and other successes, so honorable to our arms and so disastrous to Mexico, the period was propitious to afford her another opportunity, if she thought proper to embrace it, to enter into negotiations for peace, a commissioner was appointed to proceed to the headquarters of our army, with full powers to enter upon negotiations, and to conclude a just and honorable treaty of peace. He was not directed to make any new overtures of peace, but was the bearer of a despatch from the Secretary of State of the United States to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, in reply to one received from the latter of the 22d of February, 1847, in which the Mexican government was informed of his appointment, and of his presence at the headquarters of our army, and that he was invested with full powers to conclude a definitive treaty of peace, whenever the Mexican government might signify a desire to do so. While I was unwilling to subject the United States to another indignant refusal, I was yet resolved that the evils of war should not be protracted a day longer than might be rendered absolutely necessary by the Mexican government.

Care was taken to give no instructions to the commissioner which could in any way interfere with our military operations, or relax our energies in the prosecution of the war. He possessed no authority in any manner to control these operations. He was authorized to exhibit his instructions to the General in command of the army; and in the event of a treaty being concluded and ratified on the part of Mexico, he was directed to give him notice of that fact. On the happening of such contingency, and on receiving notice thereof, the General in command was instructed by the Secretary of War to suspend further active military operations until further orders. These instructions were given with a view to intermit hostilities, until the treaty thus ratified by Mexico could be transmitted to Washington, and receive the action of the government of the *U. States.*

The commissioner was also directed, on reaching the army, to deliver to the General in command the despatch which he bore from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, and, on receiving it, the General was instructed by the Secretary of War to cause it to be transmitted to the commander of the Mexican forces, with a request that it might be communicated to his government. The commissioner did not reach the headquarters of the army until after another brilliant victory had crowend our arms at Cerro Gordo.

The despatch which he bore from the Secretary of War to the General in command of the army was received by that officer, then at Jalapa, on the seventh day of May, 1847, together with the despatch from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, having been transmitted to him from Vera Cruz. The commissioner arrived at the headquarters of the army a few days afterwards. His presence with the army and his diplomatic character were made known to the Mexican government, from Puebla, on the 12th of June, 1847, by the transmission of the despatch from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico.

Many weeks elapsed after its receipt, and no overtures were made, nor was any desire expressed by the Mexican government to enter into negotiations for peace.

Our army pursued its march upon the capital, and, as it approached it, was met by formidable resistance. Our forces first encountered the enemy, and achieved signal victories in the severely contested battles of Contreras and Churubusco. It was not until after these actions had resulted in decisive victories, and the capital of the enemy was within our power, that the Mexican government manifested any disposition to enter into negotiations for peace; and even then, as events have proved, there is too much reason to believe they were insincere, and that in agreeing to go through the forms of negotiation, the object was to gain time to strengthen the defences of their capital, and to prepare for fresh resistance.

The General in command of the army deemed it expedient to suspend hostilities temporarily, by entering into an armistice with a view to the opening of negotiations. Commissioners were appointed on the part of Mexico to meet the commissioner on the part of the United States. The result of the conferences which took place between these functionaries of the two governments was a failure to conclude a treaty of peace.

The commissioner of the United States took with him the project of a treaty already prepared, by the terms of which the indemnity required by the United States was a cession of territory.

It is well known that the only indemnity which it is in the power of Mexico to make in satisfaction of the just and long deferred claims of our citizens against her, and the only means by which she can reimburse the United States for the expenses of the war, is a cession to the United States of a portion of her territory. Mexico has no money to pay, and no other means of making the required indemnity. If we refuse this, we can obtain nothing else. To reject indemnity, by refusing to accept a cession of territory, would be to abandon all our just demands, and to wage the war, bearing all its expenses, without a purpose or definite object.

A state of war abrogates treaties previously existing between the belligerents, and a treaty of peace puts an end to all claims for indemnity—for tortious acts committed, under the authority of one government against the citizens or subjects of another, unless they are provided for in its stipulations. A treaty of peace which would terminate the existing war, without providing for indemnity, would enable Mexico—the acknowledged debtor, and herself the aggressor in the war—to relieve herself from her just liabilities. By such a treaty, our citizens, who hold just demands against her, would have no remedy either against Mexico or their own government. Our duty to these citizens must forever prevent such a peace, and no treaty which does not provide ample means of discharging these demands can receive my sanction.

A treaty of peace should settle all existing differences between the two countries. If an adequate cession of territory should be made by such a treaty, the U. S. should release Mexico from all her liabilities, and assume their payment to our own citizens. If, instead of this, the U. S. were to consent to a treaty by which Mexico should again engage to pay the heavy amount of indebtedness which a just indemnity to our government and our citizens would impose on her, it is notorious that she does not possess the means to meet such an undertaking. From such a treaty no result could be anticipated, but the same irritating disappointments which have heretofore attended the violations of similar treaty stipulations on the part of Mexico. Such a treaty would be but a temporary cessation of hostilities, without the restoration of the friendship and good understanding which should characterize the future intercourse between the two countries.

That Congress contemplated the acquisition of territorial indemnity when that body made provision for the prosecution of the war, is obvious. Congress could not have meant—when, in May, 1846, they appropriated ten millions of dollars, and authorized the President to employ the militia and naval and military forces of the U. S., and to accept the services of 50,000 volunteers, to enable him to prosecute the war; and when, at their last session, and after our army had invaded Mexico, they made additional appropriations and authorized the raising of additional troops for the same purpose—that no indemnity was to be obtained from Mexico at the conclusion of the war; and yet it was certain that, if no Mexican territory was acquired, no indemnity could be obtained.

It is further manifest that Congress contemplated territorial indemnity, from the fact that, at their last session, an act was passed, upon the Executive recommendation, appropriating $3,000,000 with that express object. This appropriation was made "to enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace, limits, and boundaries with the republic of Mexico, to be used by him in the event that said treaty, when signed by the authorized agents of the two governments, and duly ratified by Mexico, shall call for the expenditure of the same, or any part thereof." The object of asking this appropriation was distinctly stated in the several messages on the subject which I communicated to Congress. Similar appropriations made in 1803 and 1806, which were referred to, were intended to be applied in part consideration for the cession of Louisiana and the Floridas. In like manner it was anticipated that, in settling the terms of a treaty of "limits and boundaries" with Mexico, a cession of territory estimated to be of greater value than the amount of our demands against her might be obtained; and that the prompt payment of this sum—in part consideration for the territory ceded—on the conclusion of a treaty, and its ratification on her part, might be an inducement with her to make such a cession of territory as would be satisfactory to the U. S. And although the failure to conclude such a treaty has rendered it unnecessary to use any part of the three millions of dollars appropriated by that act, and the entire sum remains in the treasury, it is still applicable to that object, should the contingency occur making such application proper.

The doctrine of no territory is the doctrine of no indemnity; and, if sanctioned, would be a public acknowledment that our country was wrong, and that the war declared by Congress with extraordinary unanimity, was unjust, and should be abandoned; an admission unfounded in fact, and degrading to the national character.

The terms of the treaty proposed by the U. S. were not only just to Mexico, but, considering the character and amount of our claims, the unjustifiable and unprovoked commencement of hostilities by her, the expenses of the war to which we have been subjected, and the success which had attended our arms, were deemed to be of a most liberal character.

The commissioner of the U. S. was authorized to agree to the establishment of the Rio Grande as the boundary, from its entrance into the Gulf to its intersection with the southern boundary of New Mexico, in north latitude about 32°, and to obtain a cession to the U. S. of the provinces of New Mexico and the Californias, and the privilege of the right of way across the isthmus of Tehuantepec. The boundary of the Rio Grande, and the cession to the U. S. of New Mexico and Upper California, constituted an ultimatum which our commissioner was, under no circumstances, to yield.

That it might be manifest not only to Mexico, but to all other nations, that the U. S. were not disposed to take advantage of a feeble power, by insisting upon wresting from her all the other provinces, including many of her principal towns and cities, which we had conquered and held in our military occupation, but were willing to conclude a treaty in a spirit of liberality, our commissioner was authorized to stipulate for the restoration to Mexico of all our other conquests.

As the territory to be acquired by the boundary proposed might be estimated to be of greater value than a fair equivalent for our just demands, our commissioner was authorized to stipulate for the payment of such additional pecuniary consideration as was deemed reasonable.

The terms of a treaty proposed by the Mexican commissioners were wholly inadmissible. They negotiated as if Mexico were the victorious, and not the vanquished party. They must have known that their ultimatum could never be accepted. It required the U. S. to dismember Texas, by surrendering to Mexico that part of the territory of that State lying between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, included within her limits by her laws when she was an independent republic, and when she was annexed to the U. S. and admitted by Congress as one of the States of our Union. It contained no provision for the payment by Mexico of the just claims of our citizens. It required indemnity to Mexican citizens for injuries they may have sustained by our troops in the prosecution of the war. It demanded the right for Mexico to levy and collect the Mexican tariff of duties on goods imported into her ports while in our military occupation during the war, and the owners of which had paid to officers of the U. S. the military contributions which had been levied upon them; and it offered to cede to the U. S., for a pecuniary consideration, that part of Upper California lying north of latitude 37°. Such were the unreasonable terms proposed by the Mexican commissioners.

The cession to the U. S. by Mexico, of the provinces of New Mexico and the Californias, as proposed by the commissioner of the U. S., it was believed, would be more in accordance with the convenience and interests of both nations, than any other cession of territory which it was probable Mexico could be induced to make.

It is manifest to all who have observed the actual condition of the Mexican government, for some years past, and at present, that if these provinces should be retained by her, she could not long continue to hold and govern them. Mexico is too feeble a power to govern these provinces, lying as they do at a distance of more than 1000 miles from her capital, and, if attempted to be retained by her, they would constitute but for a short time, even nominally, a part of her dominions.

This would be especially the case with Upper California. The sagacity of powerful European nations has long since directed their attention to the commercial importance of that province, and there can be little doubt that the moment the U. S. shall relinquish their present occupation of it, and their claim to it as indemnity, an effort would be made by some foreign Power to possess it, either by conquest or by purchase. If no foreign government should acquire it in either of these modes, an independent revolutionary government would probably be established by the inhabitants, and such foreigners as may remain in or remove to the country, as soon as it shall be known that the U. S. have abandoned it. Such a government would be too feeble long to maintain its separate independent existence, and would finally become annexed to, or be a dependent colony of, some more powerful State.

Should any foreign government attempt to possess it as a colony, or otherwise to incorporate it with itself, the principle avowed by President Monroe in 1824, and reaffirmed in my first annual message, that no foreign Power shall, with our consent, be permitted to plant or establish any new colony or dominion on any part of the North American continent, must be maintained. In maintaining this principle, and in resisting its invasion by any foreign Power, we might be involved in other wars more expensive and more difficult than that in which we are now engaged.

The provinces of New Mexico and the Californias are contiguous to the territories of the U. S., and if brought under the government of our laws, their resources—mineral, agricultural, manufacturing and commercial—would soon be developed.

Upper California is bounded on the north by our Oregon possessions; and if held by the U. S., would soon be settled by a hardy, enterprising, and intelligent portion of our population. The bay of San Francisco, and other harbors along the Californian coast, would afford shelter for our navy, for our numerous whale ships, and other merchant vessels employed in the Pacific ocean, and would in a short period become the marts of an extensive and profitable commerce with China, and other countries of the East.

These advantages, in which the whole commercial world would participate, would at once be secured to the U. S. by the cession of this territory; while it is certain that as long as it remains a part of the Mexican dominions, they can be enjoyed neither by Mexico herself nor by any other nation.

New Mexico is a frontier province, and has never been of any considerable value to Mexico.—From its locality, it is naturally connected with our western settlements. The territorial limits of the State of Texas, too, as defined by her laws, before her admission into our Union, embrace all that portion of New Mexico lying east of the Rio Grande, while Mexico still claims to hold this territory as a part of her dominions. The adjustment of this question of boundary is important.

There is another consideration which induced the belief that the Mexican government might even desire to place this province under the protection of the government of the U. S. Numerous bands of fierce and warlike savages wander over it, and upon its borders. Mexico has been, and must continue to be, too feeble to restrain them from committing depredations, robberies, and murders, not only upon the inhabitants of New Mexico itself, but upon those of the other northern States of Mexico. It would be a blessing to all these northern States to have their citizens protected against them by the power of the U. S. At this moment, many Mexicans, principally females and children, are in captivity among them. If N. Mexico were held and governed by the U. S., we could effectually prevent these tribes from committing such outrages, and compel them to release these captives, and restore them to their families and friends.

In proposing to acquire New Mexico and the Californias, it was known that but an inconsiderable portion of the Mexican people would be transferred with them, the country embraced within these provinces being chiefly an uninhabited region.

These were the leading considerations which induced me to authorize the terms of peace which were proposed to Mexico. They were rejected; and, negotiations being at an end, hostilities were renewed. An assault was made by our gallant army upon the strongly-fortified places near the gates of the city of Mexico, and upon the city itself; and after several days of severe conflict, the Mexican forces, vastly superior in number to our own, were driven from the city, and it was occupied by our troops.

Immediately after information was received of the unfavorable result of the negotiations, believing that his continued presence with the army could be productive of no good, I determined to recall our commissioner. A despatch to this effect was transmitted on the 6th Oct. The Mexican government will be informed of his recall; and that, in the existing state of things, I shall not deem it proper to make any further overtures of peace, but shall be at all times ready to receive and consider any proposals which may be made by Mexico.

Since the liberal proposition of the U. S was authorized to be made in April last, large expenditures have been incurred, and the precious blood of many of our patriotic fellow-citizens has been shed in the prosecution of the war. This consideration, and the obstinate perseverence of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

Our arms having been everywhere victorious, having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important questions arise, in what manner the war ought to be prosecuted? and what should be our future policy? I cannot doubt that we should secure and render available the conquests which we have already made; and that, with this view, we should hold and occupy, by our naval and military forces, all the ports, towns, cities, and provinces now in our occupation, or which may hereafter fall into our possession; that we should press forward our military operations, and levy such military contributions on the enemy as may, as far as practicable, defray the future expenses of the war.

Had the government of Mexico acceded to the equitable and liberal terms proposed, that mode of adjustment would have been preferred. Mexico having declined to do this, and failed to offer any other terms which could be accepted by the U. S., the national honor, no less than the public interests, requires that the war should be prosecuted with increased energy and power until a just and satisfactory peace can be obtained. In the meantime, as Mexico refuses all indemnity, we should adopt measures to indemnify ourselves, by appropriating permanently a portion of her territory.—Early after the commencement of the war, New Mexico and the Californias were taken possession of by our forces. Our military and naval commanders were ordered to conquer and hold them, subject to be disposed of by a treaty of peace.

These provinces are now in our undisputed occupation, and have been so for many months; all resistance on the part of Mexico having ceased within their limits. I am satisfied that they should never be surrendered to Mexico. Should Congress concur with me in this opinion, and that they should be retained by the U. S. as indemnity, I can perceive no good reason why the civil jurisdiction and laws of the U. S. should not at once be extended over them. To wait for a treaty of peace, such as we are willing to make, by which our relations towards them would not be changed, cannot be good policy; whilst our own interest, and that of the people inhabiting them, require that a stable, responsible, and free government under our authority should, as soon as possible, be established over them. Should Congress, therefore, determine to hold these provinces permanently, and that they shall hereafter be considered as constituent parts of our country, the early establishment of territorial governments over them will be important for the more perfect protection of persons and property; and I recommend that such territorial governments be established.—It will promote peace and tranquility among the inhabitants, by allaying all apprehension that they may still entertain of being again subjected to the jurisdiction of Mexico. I invite the early and favorable consideration of Congress to this important subject.

Besides New Mexico and the Californias, there are other Mexican provinces which have been reduced to our possession by conquest. These other Mexican provinces are now governed by our military and naval commanders, under the general authority which is conferred upon a conqueror by the laws of war. They should continue to be held as a means of coercing Mexico to accede to just terms of peace. Civil as well as military officers are required to conduct such a government. Adequate compensation to be drawn by contributions levied on the enemy should be fixed by law for such officers as may be thus employed. What further provision may become necessary, and what final disposition it may be proper to make of them, must depend on the future progress of the war, and the course which Mexico may think proper hereafter to pursue.

With the views I entertain, I cannot favor the policy which has been suggested, either to withdraw our army altogether, or to retire to a designated line, and simply hold and defend it. To withdraw our army altogether from the conquests they have made by deeds of unparalleled bravery, and at the expense of so much blood and treasure, in a just war on our part, and one which, by the act of the enemy, we could not honorably have avoided, would be to degrade the nation in its own estimation and in that of the world.

To retire to a line, and simply hold and defend it, would not terminate the war. On the contrary, it would encourage Mexico to persevere, and tend to protract it indefinitely. It is not to be expected that Mexico, after refusing to establish such a line as a permanent boundary, when our victorious army are in possession of her capital, and in the heart of her country, would permit us to hold it without resistance. That she would continue the war, and in the most harassing and annoying forms, there can be no doubt. A border warfare of the most savage character, extending over a long line, would be unceasingly waged. It would require a large army to be kept constantly in the field, stationed at posts and garrisons along such a line, to protect and defend it. The enemy, relieved from the pressure of our arms on his coasts and in the populous parts of the interior, would direct his attention to this line, and, selecting an isolated post for attack, would concentrate his forces upon it. This would be a condition of affairs which the Mexicans, pursuing their favorite system of guerrilla warfare, would probably prefer to any other. Were we to assume a defensive attitude on such a line, all the advantages of such a state of war would be on the side of the enemy. We could levy no contributions upon him, or in any other way make him feel the pressure of the war, but must remain inactive and await his approach, being in constant uncertainty at what point on the line, or at what time, he might make an assault. He may assemble and organize an overwhelming force in the interior, on his own side of the line, and, concealing his purpose, make a sudden assault upon some one of our posts so distant from any other as to prevent the possibility of timely succor or reinforcements; and in this way our gallant army would be exposed to the danger of being cut off in detail; or if, by their unequalled bravery and prowess everywhere exhibited during this war, they should repulse the enemy, their numbers stationed at any one post may be too small to pursue him. If the enemy be repulsed in one attack, he would have nothing to do but to retreat to his own side of the line, and, being in no fear of a pursuing army, may reinforce himself at leisure, for another attack on the same or some other post. He may, too, cross the line between our posts, make rapid incursions into the country which we hold, murder the inhabitants, commit depredations on them, and then retreat to the interior before a sufficient force can be concentrated to pursue him. Such would probably be the harassing character of a mere defensive war on our part. If our forces, when attacked, or threatened with attack, be permitted to cross the line, drive back the enemy, and conquer him, this would be again to invade the enemy's country, after having lost all the advantages of the conquests we have already made, by having voluntarily abandoned them. To hold such a line successfully and in security, it is far from being certain that it would not require as large an army as would be necessary to hold all the conquests we have already made, and to continue the prosecution of the war in the heart of the enemy's country. It is also far from being certain that the expenses of the war would be diminished by such a policy.

I am persuaded that the best means of vindicating the national honor and interest, and of bringing the war to an honorable close, will be to prosecute it with increased energy and power in the vital parts of the enemy's country.

In my annual message to Congress of December last, I declared that "the war has not been waged with a view to conquest; but having been commenced by Mexico, it has been carried into the enemy's country, and will be vigorously prosecuted there, with a view to obtain an honorable peace, and thereby secure ample indemnity for the expenses of the war, as well as to our much-injured citizens, who hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico." Such, in my judgment, continues to be our true policy—indeed, the only policy which will probably secure a permanent peace.

It has never been contemplated by me, as an object of the war, to make a permanent conquest of the republic of Mexico, or to annihilate her separate existence as an independent nation. On the contrary, it has ever been my desire that she should maintain her nationality, and, under a good government adapted to her condition, be a free, independent, and prosperous republic. The U. S. were the first among the nations to recognise her independence, and have always desired to be on terms of amity and good neighborhood with her. This she would not suffer. By her own conduct we have been compelled to engage in the present war. In its prosecution, we seek not her overthrow as a nation; but, in vindicating our national honor, we seek to obtain redress for the wrongs she has done us, and indemnity for our just demands against her. We demand an honorable peace; and that peace must bring with it indemnity for the past, and security for the future.—Hitherto Mexico has refused all accommodation by which such a peace could be obtained.

Whilst our armies have advanced from victory to victory, from the commencement of the war, it has always been with the olive-branch of peace in their hands; and it has been in the power of Mexico, at every step, to arrest hostilities by accepting it.

One great obstacle to the attainment of peace has, undoubtedly, arisen from the fact, that Mexico has been so long held in subjection by one faction or military usurper after another, and such has been the condition of insecurity in which their successive governments have been placed, that each has been deterred from making peace, lest, for this very cause, a rival faction might expel it from power. Such was the fate of President Herrera's administration in 1845, for being disposed even to listen to the overtures of the U. S. to prevent the war, as is fully confirmed by an official correspondence which took place in the month of August last, between him and his government, a copy of which is herewith communicated. "For this cause alone, the revolution which displaced him from power was set on foot" by Gen. Paredes. Such may be the condition of insecurity of the present government.

There can be no doubt that the peaceable and well-disposed inhabitants of Mexico are convinced that it is the true interest of their country to conclude an honorable peace with the U. S.; but the apprehension of becoming the victims of some military faction or usurper may have prevented them from manifesting their feelings by any public act. The removal of any such apprehension would probably cause them to speak their sentiments freely, and to adopt the measures necessary for the restoration of peace. With a people distracted and divided by contending factions, and a government subject to constant changes, by successive revolutions, the continued successes of our arms may fail to secure a satisfactory peace. In such event, it may become proper for our commanding generals in the field to give encouragement and assurances of protection to the friends of peace in Mexico in the establishment and maintenance of a free republican government of their own choice, able and willing to conclude a peace which would be just to them, and secure to us the indemnity we demand. This may become the only mode of obtaining such a peace. Should such be the result, the war which Mexico has forced upon us would thus be converted into an enduring blessing to herself. After finding her torn and distracted by factions, and ruled by military usurpers, we should then leave her with a republican government in the enjoyment of real independence, and domestic peace and prosperity, performing all her relative duties in the great family of nations, and promoting her own happiness by wise laws and their faithful execution.

If, after affording this encouragement and protection, and after all the persevering and sincere efforts we have made, from the moment Mexico commenced the war, and prior to that time, to adjust our differences with her, we shall ultimately fail, then we shall have exhausted all honorable means in pursuit of peace, and must continue to occupy her country with our troops, taking the full measure of indemnity into our own hands, and must enforce the terms which our honor demands.

To act otherwise, in the existing state of things in Mexico, and to withdraw our army without a peace, would not only leave all the wrongs of which we complain unredressed, but would be the signal for new and fierce civil dissensions and new revolutions—all alike hostile to peaceful relations with the United States.

Besides, there is danger, if our troops were withdrawn before a peace was concluded, that the Mexican people, wearied with successive revolutions, and deprived of protection for their persons and property, might at length be inclined to yield to foreign influences, and to cast themselves into the arms of some European monarch for protection from the anarchy and suffering which would ensue. This, for our own safety, and in pursuance of our established policy, we should be compelled to resist. We could never consent that Mexico should be thus converted into a monarchy governed by a foreign prince.

Mexico is our near neighbor, and her boundaries are coterminous with our own, through the whole extent across the North American continent, from ocean to ocean. Both politically and commercially, we have the deepest interest in her regeneration and prosperity. Indeed, it is impossible that, with any just regard to our own safety, we can ever become indifferent to her fate.

It may be that the Mexican government and people have misconstrued or misunderstood our forbearance, and our objects, in desiring to conclude an amicable adjustment of the existing differences between the two countries. They may have supposed that we would submit to terms degrading to the nation; or they may have drawn false inferences from the supposed division of opinion in the U. States on the subject of the war, and may have calculated to gain much by protracting it; and, indeed, that we might ultimately abandon it altogether, without insisting on any indemnity, territorial or otherwise. Whatever may be the false impressions under which they have acted, the adoption and prosecution of the energetic policy proposed must soon undeceive them.

In the future prosecution of the war, the enemy must be made to feel its pressure more than they have heretofore done. At its commencement, it was deemed proper to conduct it in a spirit of forbearance and liberality. With this end in view, early measures were adopted to conciliate, as far as a state of war would permit, the mass of the Mexican population; to convince them that the war was waged not against the peaceful inhabitants of Mexico, but against their faithless government, which had commenced hostilities; to remove from their minds the false impressions which their designing and interested rulers had artfully attempted to make, that the war on our part was one of conquest; that it was a war against their religion and their churches, which were to be desecrated and overthrown; and that their rights of person and private property would be violated. To remove these false impressions, our commanders in the field were directed scrupulously to respect their religion, their churches, and their church property, which were in no manner to be violated; they were directed also to respect the rights of persons and property of all who should not take up arms against us.

Assurances to this effect were given to the Mexican people by Major General Taylor, in a proclamation issued in pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of War, in the month of June, 1846, and again by Major General Scott, who acted upon his own convictions of the propriety of issuing it in a proclamation of the 11th of May, 1847.

In this spirit of liberality and conciliation, and with a view to prevent the body of the Mexican population from taking up arms against us, was the war conducted on our part. Provisions and other supplies furnished to our army by Mexican citizens were paid for at fair and liberal prices agreed upon by the parties. After the lapse of a few months, it became apparent that these assurances, and this mild treatment, had failed to produce the desired effect upon the Mexican population. While the war had been conducted on our part according to the most humane and liberal principles observed by civilized nations, it was waged in a far different spirit on the part of Mexico. Not appreciating our forbearance, the Mexican people generally became hostile to the U. S., and availed themselves of every opportunity to commit the most savage excesses upon our troops. Large numbers of the population took up arms, and, engaging in guerrilla warfare, robbed and murdered in the most cruel manner individual soldiers, or small parties, whom accident or other causes had separated from the main body of our army; bands of guerrilleros and robbers infested the roads, harassed our trains, and, whenever it was in their power, cut off our supplies.

The Mexicans having thus shown themselves to be wholly incapable of appreciating our forbearance and liberality, it was deemed proper to change the manner of conducting the war, by making them feel its pressure according to the usages observed under similar circumstances by all other civilized nations.

Accordingly, as early as the 22d of September, 1846, instructions were given by the Secretary of War to Maj. Gen. Taylor to "draw supplies" for our army "from the enemy, without paying for them, and to require contributions for its support," if in that way he was satisfied he could "get abundant supplies for his forces." In directing the execution of these instructions, much was necessarily left to the discretion of the commanding officer, who was best acquainted with the circumstances by which he was surrounded, the wants of the army, and the practicability of enforcing the measure.

Gen. Taylor, on the 26th of Oct., 1846, replied, from Monterey, that "it would have been impossible hitherto, and is so now, to sustain the army to any extent by forced contributions of money or supplies." For the reasons assigned by him, he did not adopt the policy of his instructions, but declared his readiness to do so, "should the army, in its future operations, reach a portion of the country which may be made to supply the troops with advantage." He continued to pay for the articles of supply which were drawn from the enemy's country.

Similar instructions were issued to Maj. Gen. Scott on the 3d of April, 1847, who replied, from Jalapa, on the 20th of May, 1847, that, if it be expected that "the army is to support itself by forced contributions levied upon the country, we may ruin and exasperate the inhabitants, and starve ourselves." The same discretion was given to him that had been given to Gen. Taylor in this respect. Gen. Scott, for the reasons assigned by him, also continued to pay for the articles of supply for the army which were drawn from the enemy.

After the army had reached the heart of the most wealthy portion of Mexico, it was supposed that the obstacles which had before that time prevented it would not be such as to render impracticable the levy of forced contributions for its support; and on the 1st of Sept., and again on the 6th of Oct., 1847, the order was repeated in despatches addressed by the Secretary of War to General Scott, and his attention was again called to the importance of making the enemy bear the burdens of the war by requiring them to furnish the means of supporting our army; and he was directed to adopt this policy, unless, by doing so, there was danger of depriving the army of the necessary supplies. Copies of these despatches were forwarded to Gen. Taylor for his government.

On the 31st of March last, I caused an order to be issued to our military and naval commanders to levy and collect a military contribution upon all vessels and merchandise which might enter any of the ports of Mexico in our military occupation, and to apply such contributions towards defraying the expenses of the war. By virtue of the right of conquest and the laws of war, the conqueror, consulting his own safety or convenience, may either exclude foreign commerce altogether from all such ports, or permit it upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe. Before the principal ports of Mexico were blockaded by our navy, the revenue derived from impost duties, under the laws of Mexico, was paid into the Mexican treasury.—After these ports had fallen into our military possession, the blockade was raised, and commerce with them permitted upon prescribed terms and conditions. They were opened to the trade of all nations upon the payment of duties more moderate in their amount than those which had been previously levied by Mexico; and the revenue, which was formerly paid into the Mexican treasury, was directed to be collected by our military and naval officers, and applied to the use of our army and navy. Care was taken that the officers, soldiers, and sailors of our army and navy should be exempted from the operations of the order; and as the merchandise imported upon which the order operated must be consumed by Mexican citizens, the contributions exacted were, in effect, the seizure of the public revenues of Mexico, and the application of them to our own use. In directing this measure, the object was to compel the enemy to contribute, as far as practicable, towards the expenses of the war.

For the amount of contributions which have been levied in this form I refer you to the accompanying reports of the Secretary of War and of the Secretary of the Navy, by which it appears that a sum exceeding $500,000 has been collected. This amount would undoubtedly have been much larger, but for the difficulty of keeping open communications between the coast and the interior, so as to enable the owners of the merchandise imported, to transport and vend it to the inhabitants of the country. It is confidently expected that this difficulty will, to a great extent, be soon removed by our increased forces which have been sent to the field.

Measures have recently been adopted by which the internal as well as the external revenues of Mexico, in all places in our military occupation, will be seized and appropriated to the use of our army and navy.

The policy of levying upon the enemy contributions in every form, consistently with the laws of nations, which it may be practicable for our military commanders to adopt, should, in my judgment, be rigidly enforced, and orders to this effect have accordingly been given. By such a policy, at the same time that our own treasury will be relieved from a heavy drain, the Mexican people will be made to feel the burdens of the war, and, consulting their own interests, may be induced the more readily to require their rulers to accede to a just peace.

After the adjournment of the last session of Congress, events transpired in the prosecution of the war which, in my judgment, required a greater number of troops in the field than had been anticipated. The strength of the army was accordingly increased by "accepting" the services of all the volunteer forces authorized by the act of the 13th of May, 1846, without putting a construction on that act, the correctness of which was seriously questioned. The volunteer forces now in the field, with those which had been "accepted" to "serve for twelve months," and were discharged at the end of their term of service, exhaust the fifty thousand men authorized by that act. Had it been clear that a proper construction of the act warranted it, the services of an additional number would have been called for and accepted; but doubts existing upon this point, the power was not exercised.

It is deemed important that Congress should, at an early period of their session, confer the authority to raise an additional regular force to serve during the war with Mexico, and to be discharged upon the conclusion and ratification of a treaty of peace. I invite the attention of Congress to the views presented by the Secretary of War in his report upon this subject.

I recommend, also, that authority be given by law to call for and accept the services of an additional number of volunteers, to be exercised at such time and to such extent as the emergencies of the service may require.

In prosecuting the war with Mexico, whilst the utmost care has been taken to avoid every just cause of complaint on the part of neutral nations, and none has been given, liberal privileges have been granted to their commerce in the ports of the enemy in our military occupation.

The difficulty with the Brazilian government, which at one time threatened to interrupt the friendly relations between the two countries, will, I trust, be speedily adjusted. I have received information that an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States will shortly be appointed by his Imperial Majesty; and it is hoped that he will come instructed and prepared to adjust all remaining differences between the two governments in a manner acceptable and honorable to both. In the meantime, I have every reason to believe that nothing will occur to interrupt our amicable relations with Brazil.

It has been my constant effort to maintain and cultivate the most intimate relations of friendship with all the independent Powers of South America; and this policy has been attended with the happiest results. It is true, that the settlement and payment of many just claims of American citizens against these nations have been long delayed. The peculiar position in which they have been placed, and the desire on the part of my predecessors, as well as myself, to grant them the utmost indulgence, have hitherto prevented these claims from being urged in a manner demanded by strict justice. The time has arrived when they ought to be finally adjusted and liquidated, and efforts are now making for that purpose.

It is proper to inform you that the government of Peru has in good faith paid the first two instalments of the indemnity of $30,000 each, and the greater portion of the interest due thereon, in execution of the convention between that governement and the United States, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Lima on the 31st of October, 1846. The Attorney General of the U. S., early in August last, completed the adjudication of the claims under this convention, and made his report thereon, in pursuance of the act of the 8th of August, 1846. The sums to which the claimants are respectively entitled will be paid on demand at the treasury.

I invite the early attention of Congress to the present condition of our citizens in China. Under our treaty with that power, American citizens are withdrawn from the jurisdiction, whether civil or criminal, of the Chinese government, and placed under that of our public functionaries in that country. By these alone can our citizens be tried and punished for the commission of crime; by these alone can questions be decided between them, involving the rights of person and property; and by these alone can contracts be enforced, into which they may have entered with the citizens or subjects of foreign powers. The merchant vessels of the U. S. lying in the waters of the five ports of China open to foreign commerce are under the exclusive jurisdiction of officers of their own government. Until Congress shall establish competent tribunals to try and punish crimes, and to exercise jurisdiction in civil cases in China, American citizens there are subject to no law whatever. Crimes may be committed with impunity, and debts may be contracted without any means to enforce their payment. Inconveniences have already resulted from the omission of Congress to legislate upon the subject, and still greater are apprehended. The British authorities in China have already complained that this government has not provided for the punishment of crimes, or the enforcement of contracts against American citizens in that country, whilst their government has established tribunals by which an American citizen can recover debts due from British subjects.

Accustomed as the Chinese are to summary justice, they could not be made to comprehend why criminals who are citizens of the U. S. should escape with impunity, in violation of treaty obligations, whilst the punishment of a Chinese, who had committed any crime against an American citizen, would be rigorously exacted. Indeed, the consequences might be fatal to American citizens in China, should a flagrant crime be committed by any one of them upon a Chinese, and should trial and punishment not follow according to the requisitions of the treaty. This might disturb, if not destroy, our friendly relations with that empire, and cause an interruption of our valuable commerce.

Our treaties with the Sublime Porte, Tripoli, Tunis, Morocco, and Muscat, also require the legislation of Congress to carry them into execution, though the necessity for immediate action may not be urgent so in regard to China.

The Secretary of State has submitted an estimate to defray the expense of opening diplomatic relations with the Papal States. The interesting political events now in progress in these States, as well as a just regard to our commercial interests, have, in my opinion, rendered such a measure highly expedient.

Estimates have also been submitted for the outfits and salaries of charges d'affaires to the republics of Bolivia, Gautemala, and Ecuador. The manifest importance of cultivating the most friendly relations with all the independent States of this continent has induced me to recommend appropriations necessary for the maintenance of these missions.

I recommend to Congress that an appropriation be made, to be paid to the Spanish gov't for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the "Amistad case." I entertain the conviction that this is due to Spain under the treaty of 20th Oct. 1795; and, moreover, that, from the earnest manner in which the claim continues to be urged, so long as it shall remain unsettled, it will be a source of irritation and discord between the two countries, which may prove highly prejudicial to the interests of the U. S. Good policy, no less than a faithful compliance with our treaty obligations, requires that the inconsiderable appropriation demanded should be made.

A detailed statement of the condition of the finances will be presented in the annual report of the Sec'y of the Treasury. The imports for the last fiscal year, ending on the 30th June 1847, were of the value of $146,545,638; of which the amount exported was $8,011,158, leaving $138,534,480 in the country for domestic use. The value of the exports for the same period was $158,648,622; of which $150,637,464 consisted of domestic productions, and $8,011,158 of foreign articles.

The receipts into the treasury for the same period amounted to $26,346,790 37, of which there was derived from customs $23,747,864 66; from sales of public lands, $2,498,335 20; and from incidental and miscellaneous sources, $100,570 51. The last fiscal year during which this amount was received embraced five months under the operation of the tariff act of 1842, and seven months during which the tariff act of 1846 was in force. During the five months under the act of 1842, the amount received from customs was $7,842,306 90, and during the seven months under the act of 1846 the amount received was $15,905,557 76.

The nett revenue from customs during the year ending on the 1st Dec. 1846, being the last year under the operation of the tariff act of 1842, was $22,971,403 10, and the nett revenue from customs during the year ending on the 1st Dec. 1847, being the first year under the operation of the tariff act of 1846, was about $31,500,000; being an increase of revenue for the first year under the tariff act of 1846, of more than $8,500,000 over that of the last year under the tariff of 1842.

The expenditures during the fiscal year ending on the 30th June last, were $59,451,177 65; of which $3,522,082 37 was on account of payment of principal and interest of the public debt, including treasury notes redeemed and not funded. The expenditures, exclusive of payment of public debt, were $55,929,095 28.

It is estimated that the receipts into the treasury for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June 1848, including the balance in the treasury on the 1st of July last, will amount to $42,886,545 80; of which $31,000,000, it is estimated, will be derived from customs; 3,500,000 from the sale of the public lands; 400,000 from incidental sources, including sales made by the Solicitor of the Treasury; and $6,285,294 55 from loans already authorized by law, which, together with the balance in the treasury on the 1st July last, make the sum estimated.

The expenditures for the same period, if peace with Mexico shall not be concluded, and the army shall be increased as is proposed, will amount, including the necessary payments on account of principal and interest of the public debt and treasury notes, to $58,615,660 07.

On the 1st of the present month, the amount of the public debt actually incurred, including treasury notes, was $45,659,659 40. The public debt due on the 4th March 1845, including treasury notes, was $17,788,799 62; and consequently the addition made to the public debt since that time is $27,870,859 78.

Of the loan of $23,000,000, authorized by the act of 28th Jan'y 1847, the sum of 5,000,000 was paid out to the public creditors, or exchanged at par for specie; the remaining 18,000,000 was offered for specie to the highest bidder not below par, by an advertisement issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and published from the 9th Feb. until the 10th April 1847, when it was awarded to the several highest bidders, at premiums varying from one-eighth of one per cent to two per cent. above par. The premium has been paid into the treasury, and the sums awarded deposited in specie in the treasury as fast as it was required by the wants of the government.

To meet the expenditures for the remainder of the present and for the next fiscal year, ending on the 30th of June 1849, a further loan, in aid of the ordinary revenues of the government, will be necessary. Retaining a sufficient surplus in the treasury, the loan required for the remainder of the present fiscal year will be about $18,500,000. If the duty on tea and coffee be imposed, and the graduation of the price of the public lands shall be made at an early period of your session, as recommended, the loan for the present fiscal year may be reduced to $17,000,000. The loan may be further reduced by whatever amount of expenditures can be saved by military contributions collected in Mexico. The most vigorous measures for the augmentation of these contributions have been directed, and a very considerable sum is expected from that source. Its amount cannot, however, be calculated with any certainty. It is recommended that the loan to be made be authorized upon the same terms, and for the same time, as that which was authorized under the provisions of the act of the 28th Jan'y 1847.

Should the war with Mexico be continued until the 30th June 1849, it is estimated that a further loan of $20,500,000 will be required for the fiscal year ending on that day, in case no duty be imposed on tea and coffee, and the public lands be not reduced and graduated in price, and no military contributions shall be collected in Mexico. If the duty on tea and coffee be imposed, and the lands be reduced and graduated in price, as proposed, the loan may be reduced to $17,000,000; and will be subject to be still further reduced by the amount of the military contributions which may be collected in Mexico. It is not proposed, however, at present, to ask Congress for authority to negotiate this loan for the next fiscal year, as it is hoped that the loan asked for the remainder of the present fiscal year, aided by military contributions which may be collected in Mexico, may be sufficient. If, contrary to my expectation, there should be a necessity for it, the fact will be communicated to Congress in time for their action during the present session. In no event will a sum exceeding $6,000,000 of this amount be needed before the meeting of the session of Congress in Dec. 1848.

The act of the 30th July 1846, "reducing the duty on imports," has been in force since the 1st of Dec. last; and I am gratified to state, that all the beneficial effects which were anticipated from its operation have been fully realized. The public revenue derived from customs during the year ending on the 1st Dec. 1847, exceeds by more than $8,000,000 the amount received in the preceding year under the operation of the act of 1842, which was superseded and repealed by it. Its effects are visible in the great and almost unexampled prosperity which prevails in every branch of business.

While the repeal of the prohibitory and restrictive duties of the act of 1842, and the substitution in their place of reasonable revenue rates levied on articles imported according to their actual value, has increased the revenue and augmented our foreign trade, all the great interests of the country have been advanced and promoted.

The great and important interests of agriculture, which had been not only too much neglected, but actually taxed under the protective policy for the benefit of other interests, have been relieved of the burdens which that policy imposed on them; and our farmers and planters, under a more just and liberal commercial policy, are finding new and profitable markets abroad for their augmented products.

Our commerce is rapidly increasing, and is extending more widely the circle of international exchanges. Great as has been the increase of our imports during the past year, our exports of domestic products sold in foreign markets have been still greater.

Our navigating interest is eminently prosperous. The number of vessels built in the U. S. has been greater than during any preceding period of equal length. Large profits have been derived by those who have constructed as well as by those who have navigated them. Should the ratio of increase in the number of our merchant vessels be progressive, and be as great for the future as during the past year, the time is not distant when our tonnage and commercial marine will be larger than that of any other nation in the world.

Whilst the interests of agriculture, of commerce, and of navigation have been enlarged and invigorated, it is highly gratifying to observe that our manufactures are also in prosperous condition.—None of the ruinous effects upon this interest, which were apprehended by some, as the result of the operation of the revenue system established by the act of 1846, have been experienced. On the contrary, the number of manufactories, and the amount of capital invested in them is steadily and rapidly increasing, affording gratifying proofs that American enterprise and skill employed in this branch of domestic industry, with no other advantages than those fairly and incidentally accruing from a just system of revenue duties, are abundantly able to meet successfully all competition from abroad, and still derive fair and remunerating profits.

While capital invested in manufactures is yielding adequate and fair profits under the new system, the wages of labor, whether employed in manufactures, agriculture, commerce, or navigation, have been augmented. The toiling millions, whose daily labor furnishes the supply of food and raiment, and all the necessaries and comforts of life, are receiving higher wages, and more steady and permanent employment than in any other country, or at any previous period of our own history.

So successful have been all branches of our industry, that a foreign war, which generally diminishes the resources of a nation, has in no essential degree retarded our onward progress or checked our general prosperity.

With such gratifying evidences of prosperity, and of the successful operation of the revenue act of 1846, every consideration of public policy recommends that it shall remain unchanged. It is hoped that the system of impost duties which it established may be regarded as the permanent policy of the country, and that the great interests affected by it may not again be subject to be injuriously disturbed, as they have heretofore been, by frequent and sometimes sudden changes.

For the purpose of increasing the revenue, and without changing or modifying the rates imposed by the act of 1846 on the dutiable articles embraced by its provisions, I again recommend to your favorable consideration the expediency of levying a revenue duty on tea and coffee. The policy which exempted these articles from duty during peace, and when the revenue to be derived from them was not needed, ceases to exist when the country is engaged in war, and requires the use of all its available resources. It is a tax which would be so generally diffused among the people, that it would be felt oppressively by none, and be complained of by none. It is believed that there are not, in the list of imported articles, any which are more properly the subject of war duties than tea and coffee.

It is estimated that $3,000,000 would be derived annually by a moderate duty imposed on these articles.

Should Congress avail itself of this additional source of revenue, not only would the amount of the public loan rendered necessary by the war with Mexico be diminished to that extent, but the public credit, and the public confidence in the ability and determination of the government to meet all its engagements promptly, would be more firmly established, and the reduced amount of the loan which it may be necessary to negotiate could probably be obtained at cheaper rates.

Congress is, therefore, called upon to determine whether it is wiser to impose the war duties recommended, or, by omitting to do so, increase the public debt annually $3,000,000 so long as loans shall be required to prosecute the war, and afterwards provide, in some other form, to pay the semi-annual interest upon it, and ultimately to extinguish the principal. If, in addition to these duties, Congress should graduate and reduce the price of such of the public lands as experience has proved will not command the price placed upon them by the government, an additional annual income to the treasury of between half a million and a million of dollars, it is estimated, would be derived from this source. Should both measures receive the sanction of Congress, the annual amount of public debt necessary to be contracted during the continuance of the war would be reduced near $4,000,000. The duties recommended to be levied on tea and coffee, it is proposed, shall be limited in their duration to the end of the war, and until the public debt rendered necessary to be contracted by it shall be discharged. The amount of the public debt to be contracted should be limited to the lowest practicable sum, and should be extinguished as early after the conclusion of the war as the means of the treasury will permit.

With this view, it is recommended that as soon as the war shall be over, all the surplus in the treasury, not needed for other indispensable objects, shall constitute a sinking fund, and be applied to the purchase of a funded debt, and that authority be conferred by law for that purpose.

The act of the 6th of Aug., 1846, "to establish a warehousing system," has been in operation more than a year, and has proved to be an important auxiliary to the tariff act of 1846, in augmenting the revenue, and extending the commerce of the country. Whilst it has tended to enlarge commerce, it has been beneficial to our manufactures, by diminishing forced sales at auction of foreign goods at low prices, to raise the duties to be advanced on them, and by checking fluctuations in the market. The system, although sanctioned by the experience of other countries, was entirely new in the U. S., and is susceptible of improvement in some of its provisions. The Secretary of the Treasury, upon whom were devolved large discretionary powers in carrying this measure into effect, has collected, and is now collating, the practical results of the system in other countries, where it has long been established, and will report at an early period of your session such further regulations suggested by the investigation as may render it still more effective and beneficial.

By the act to "provide for the better organization of the treasury, and for the collection, safe keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue," all banks were discontinued as fiscal agents of the government, and the paper currency issued by them was no longer permitted to be received in payment of public dues.

The constitutional treasury created by this act went into operation on the 1st of January last.—Under the system established by it, the public moneys have been collected, safely kept, and disbursed by the direct agency of officers of the government in gold and silver; and transfers of large amounts have been made from points of collection to points of disbursement, without loss to the treasury, or injury or inconvenience to the trade of the country.

While the fiscal operations of the government have been conducted with regularity and ease under this system, it has had a salutary effect in checking and preventing an undue inflation of the paper currency issued by the banks which exist under State charters. Requiring, as it does, all dues to the government to be paid in gold and silver, its effect is to restrain excessive issues of bank paper by the banks disproportioned to the specie in their vaults, for the reason that they are at all times liable to be called on by the holders of their notes for their redemption, in order to obtain specie for the payment of duties and other public dues.—The banks, therefore, must keep their business within prudent limits, and be always in a condition to meet such calls, or run the hazard of being compelled to suspend specie payments, and be thereby discredited. The amount of specie imported into the United States during the last fiscal year was $24,121,289; of which there was retained in the country $22,276,170. Had the former financial system prevailed, and the public moneys been placed on deposite in banks, nearly the whole of this amount would have gone into their vaults, not to be thrown into circulation by them, but to be withheld from the hands of the people as a currency, and made the basis of new and enormous issues of bank paper. A large proportion of the specie imported has been paid into the treasury for public dues; and after having been, to a great extent, recoined at the mint, has been paid out to the public creditors, and gone into circulation as a currency among the people. The amount of gold and silver coin now in circulation in the country is larger than at any former period.

The financial system established by the constitutional treasury has been, thus far, eminently [illegible]ssful in its operations; and I recommend an adherence to all its essential provisions, and especially to that vital provision which wholly separates the gov't from all connexion with banks, and excludes bank paper from all revenue receipts.

In some of its details, not involving its general principles, the system is defective, and will require modification. These defects, and such amendments as are deemed important, were set forth in the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. These amendments are again recommended to the early and favorable consideration of Congress.

During the past year, the coinage at the mint and its branches has exceeded $20,000,000. This has consisted chiefly in converting the coins of foreign countries into American coin.

The largest amount of foreign coin imported has been received at New York; and if a branch mint were established at that city, all the foreign coin received at that port could at once be converted into our own coin, without the expense, risk, and delay of transporting it to the mint for that purpose, and the amount recoined would be much larger.

Experience has proved that foreign coin, and especially foreign gold coin, will not circulate extensively as a currency among the people. The important measure of extending our specie circulation, both of gold and silver, and of diffusing it among the people, can only be effected by converting such foreign coin into American coin. I repeat the recommendation contained in my last annual message for the establishment of a branch of the mint of the U. S. at the city of N. York.

All the public lands which had been surveyed and were ready for market have been proclaimed for sale during the past year. The quantity offered and to be offered for sale, under proclamations issued since the first of January last, amounts to [illegible] acres. The prosperity of the western states and territories in which these lands lie will be advanced by their speedy sale. By withholding them from market, their growth and increase of population would be retarded, while thousands of our enterprising and meritorious frontier population would be deprived of the opportunity of securing freeholds for themselves and their families.— But in addition to the general considerations which rendered the early sale of these lands proper, it was a leading object at this time to derive as large a sum as possible from this source, and thus diminish by that amount, the public loan rendered necessary by the existence of a foreign war.

It is estimated that not less than 10,000,000 of acres of the public lands will be surveyed and be in a condition to be proclaimed for sale during the year 1848.

In my last annual message I presented the reasons which, in my judgment, rendered it proper to graduate and reduce the price of such of the public lands as have remained unsold for long periods after they had been offered for sale at public auction.

Many millions of acres of public lands lying within the limits of several of the western States have been offered in the market, and been subject to sale at private entry for more than twenty years, and large quantities for more than thirty years, at the lowest price prescribed by the existing laws, and it has been found that they will not command that price. They must remain unsold and uncultivated for an indefinite period, unless the price demanded for them by the government shall be reduced. No satisfactory reason is perceived why they should be longer held at rates above their real value. At the present period an additional reason exists for adopting the measure recommended. When the country is engaged in a foreign war, and we must necessarily resort to loans, it would seem to be the dictate of wisdom that we should avail ourselves of all our resources, and thus limit the amount of the public indebtedness to the lowest possible sum.

I recommend that the existing laws on the subject of pre-emption rights be amended and modified so as to operate prospectively, and to embrace all who may settle upon the public lands and make improvements upon them before they are surveyed, as well as afterwards, in all cases where such settlements may be made after the Indian title shall have been extinguished.

If the right of pre-emption be thus extended, it will embrace a large and meritorious class of our citizens. It will increase the number of small freeholders upon our borders, who will be enabled thereby to educate their children and otherwise improve their condition, while they will be found at all times, as they have ever proved themselves to be, in the hour of danger to their country, among our hardiest and best volunteer soldiers, ever ready to tender their services in cases of emergency, and among the last to leave the field as long as an enemy remains to be encountered. Such a policy will also impress these patriotic pioneer emigrants with deeper feelings of gratitude for the parental care of their government, when they find their dearest interests secured to them by the permanent laws of the land, and that they are no longer in danger of losing their homes and hard-earned improvements by being brought into competition with a more wealthy class of purchasers at the land sales.

The attention of Congress was invited at their last and the preceding session to the importance of establishing a territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation on the subject. Our citizens who inhabit that distant region of country are still left without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled, from the necessity of their condition, the inhabitants had established a temporary government of their own. Besides the want of legal authority for continuing such a government, it is wholly inadequate to protect them in their rights of person and property, or to secure to them the enjoyment of the privileges of other citizens, to which they are entitled under the constitution of the United States. They should have the right of suffrage, be represented in a Territorial legislature and by a delegate in Congress, and possess all the rights and privileges which citizens of other portions of the Territories of the United States have heretofore enjoyed, or may now enjoy.

Our judicial system, revenue laws, laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and the protection of our laws generally, should be extended over them.

In addition to the inhabitants in that territory who had previously emigrated to it, large numbers of our citizens have followed them during the present year; and it is not doubted that during the next and subsequent years their numbers will be greatly increased.

Congress, at its last session, established post routes leading to Oregon, and between different points within that territory, and authorized the establishment of post offices at "Astoria and such other places on the coasts of the Pacific, within the territory of the United States, as the public interests may require." Post offices have accordingly been established, deputy postmasters appointed, and provision made for the transportation of the mails.

The preservation of peace with the Indian tribes residing west of the Rocky mountains will render it proper that authority should be given by law for the appointment of an adequate number of Indian agents to reside among them.

I recommend that a surveyor general's office be established in that territory, and that the public lands be surveyed and brought into market at an early period.

I recommend also, that grants, upon liberal terms, of limited quantities of the public lands be made to all citizens of the United States who have emigrated, or may hereafter within a prescribed period emigrate to Oregon, and settle upon them. These hardy and adventurous citizens, who have encountered the dangers and privations of a long and toilsome journey, and have at length found an abiding place for themselves and their families upon the utmost verge of our western limits, should be secured in the homes which they have improved by their labor.

I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War for a detailed account of the operations of the various branches of the public service connected with the department under his charge. The duties devolving on this department have been unusually onerous and responsible during the past year, and have been discharged with ability and success.

Pacific relations continue to exist with the various Indian tribes, and most of them manifest a strong friendship for the United States. Some depredations were committed during the past year upon our trains transporting supplies for the army, on the road between the western border of Missouri and Santa Fe. These depredations, which are supposed to have been committed by bands from the region of New Mexico, have been arrested by the presence of a military force, ordered out for that purpose. Some outrages have been perpetrated by a portion of the northwestern bands upon the weaker and comparatively defenceless neighboring tribes. Prompt measures were taken to prevent such occurrences in future.

Between one and two thousand Indians, belonging to several tribes, have been removed during the year from the east of the Mississippi to the country allotted to them west of that river, as their permanent home, and arrangements have been made for others to follow.

Since the treaty of 1846 with the Cherokees, the feuds among them appear to have subsided, and they have become more united and contented than they have been for many years past.

* * *

Under the discretionary authority conferred by the act of the 3d of March last, the annuities due to the various tribes have been paid during the present year to the heads of families instead of to their chiefs, or such persons as they might designate, as required by the laws previously existing. This mode of payment has given general satisfaction to the great body of the Indians. Justice has been done to them, and they are grateful to the government for it. A few chiefs and interested persons may object to this mode of payment, but it is believed to be the only mode of preventing fraud and imposition from being practised upon the great body of common Indians, constituting a majority of all the tribes.

It is gratifying to perceive that a number of the tribes have recently manifested an increased interest in the establishment of schools among them, and are making rapid advances in agriculture—some of them producing a sufficient quantity of food for their support, and in some cases a surplus to dispose of to their neighbors. The comforts by which those who have received even a very limited education and have engaged in agriculture, are surrounded, tend gradually to draw off their less civilized brethren from the precarious means of subsistence by the chase, to habits of labor and civilization.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a satisfactory and gratifying account of the condition and operations of the naval service during the past year. Our commerce has been pursued with increased activity and with safety and success in every quarter of the globe under the protection of our flag, which the navy has caused to be respected in the most distant seas.

In the gulf of Mexico, and in the Pacific, the officers and men of our squadrons have displayed distinguished gallantry, and performed valuable services. In the early stages of the war with Mexico, her ports on both coasts were blockaded, and more recently many of them have been captured and held by the navy. When acting in co-operation with the land forces, the naval officers and men have performed gallant and distinguished services on land as well as on water, and deserve the high commendation of the country.

While other maritime powers are adding to their navies large numbers of war steamers, it was a wise policy on our part to make similar additions to our navy. The four war steamers authorized by the act of the 3d of March, 1847, are in course of construction.

In addition to the four war steamers authorized by this act, the Secretary of the Navy has, in pursuance of its provisions, entered into contracts for the construction of five steamers, to be employed in the transportation of the U. S. mail "from New York to New Orleans, touching at Charleston, Savannah, and Havana, and from Havana to Chagres;" for three steamers to be employed in like manner from Panama to Oregon, "so as to connect with the mail from Havana to Chagres across the isthmus;" and for five steamers to be employed in like manner from New York to Liverpool. These steamers will be the property of the contractors, but are to be built "under the superintendence and direction of a naval constructor in the employ of the Navy Department, and to be so constructed as to render them convertible at the least possible expense into war steamers of the first class."

A prescribed number of naval officers, as well as a post office agent, are to be on board of them; and authority is reserved to the Navy Department at all times to "exercise control over said steamships," and "to have the right" "to take them for the exclusive use and service of the U. States" "upon making proper compensation to the contractors therefor."

Whilst these steam ships will be employed in transporting the mails of the U. S. coastwise, and to foreign countries, upon an annual compensation to be paid to the owners, they will be always ready, upon an emergency requiring it, to be converted into war steamers; and the right reserved to take them for public use, will add greatly to the efficiency and strength of this description of our naval force. To the steamers thus authorized under contracts made by the Secretary of the Navy, should be added five other steamers authorized under contracts made in pursuance of law by the Postmaster General, making an addition in the whole, of eighteen war steamers, subject to be taken for public use. As further contracts for the transportation of the mail to foreign countries may be authorized by Congress, this number may be enlarged indefinitely.

The enlightened policy by which a rapid communication with the various distant ports of the globe is established, by means of American built sea steamers, would find an ample reward in the increase of our commerce, and in making our country and its resources more favorably known abroad; but the national advantage is still greater, of having our naval officers made familiar with steam navigation; and of having the privilege of taking the ships already equipped for immediate service at a moment's notice; and will be cheaply purchased by the compensation to be paid for the transportation of the mail in them over and above the postages received.

A just national pride, no less than our commercial interests, would seem to favor the policy of augmenting the number of this description of vessels. They can be built in our country cheaper and in greater numbers than in any other in the world.

I refer you to the accompanying report of the Postmaster General for a detailed and satisfactory account of the condition and operations of that department during the past year. It is gratifying to find that, within so short a period after the reduction in the rates of postage, and notwithstanding the great increase of mail service, the revenue received for the year will be sufficient to defray all the expenses, and that no further aid will be required from the treasury for that purpose.

The first of the American mail steamers authorized by the act of the 3d of March, 1845, was completed and entered upon the service on the 1st of June last, and is now on her third voyage to Bremen and other intermediate ports. The other vessels authorized under the provisions of that act are in course of construction, and will be put upon the line as soon as completed. Contracts have also been made for the transportation of the mail in a steamer from Charleston to Havana.

In view of the [illegible] of our country, I [illegible] may not be improper, in closing this communication, to [illegible] of my predecessors, in his farewell address to his countrymen.

That greatest and best of men, who served his country so long and loved it so much, foresaw with "serious concern" the danger to our Union of "characterizing parties by geographical discriminations—*northern* and *southern*, *Atlantic* and *western*—whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views;" and warned his countrymen against it.

So deep and solemn was his conviction of the importance of the Union and of preserving harmony between its different parts, that he declared to his countrymen in that address, "It is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and to speak of it as a palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

After the lapse of half a century, these admonitions of Washington fall upon us with all the force of truth. It is difficult to estimate the "immense value" of our glorious Union of confederated States, to which we are so much indebted for our growth in population and wealth, and for all that constitutes us a great and a happy nation. How unimportant are all our differences of opinion upon minor questions of public policy compared with its preservation, and how scrupulously should we avoid all agitating topics which may tend to distract and divide us into contending parties, separated by geographical lines, whereby it may be weakened or endangered.

Invoking the blessing of the Almighty Ruler of the Universe upon your deliberations, it will be my highest duty, no less than my sincere pleasure, to co-operate with you in all measures which may tend to promote the honor and enduring welfare of our common country.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, December 1847.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

From the N. O. Commercial Times, Dec. 6.

LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

By the arrival of the schr. H. L. Scranton, we have received the American Flag of the 27th ult. The most important paragraph is the following:

From Guatemala and San Luis de Potosi.—A Mexican gentleman who arrived in town on Thursday last, from Guatemala, makes a statement which, if true, promises our troops some more fighting on this line. The author of the report is a citizen of this place, well known, and said to be good authority for what he states. He states that he left Guatemala on the 15th inst., and came through by the way of Tula. Minon was at Guatemala with 500 cavalry, acting as a corps of observation for Gen. Filisola, whom he represents as being in San Luis with 9000 troops. The intention of Gen. Filisola was said to be to march upon Saltillo, as soon as it was ascertained that Gen. Taylor had left the country. The Mexicans have great confidence in Filisola, and the people of San Luis were presuming largely upon the weakness of our forces when once from under the lead of the dreaded Taylor. He says that the people are not at all dispirited by the loss of their capital, and evince as strong a determination as ever to continue the conflict.

Our informant says, also, that Urrea had left Tula with several hundred cavalry for Victoria, to settle accounts with Governor Fernandez, of this State, being greatly incensed at the many harsh things the Governor has said of him. The Governor has called to his aid Capt. Capestran, who is said to have gone to his support with a considerable Ranchero force. A fight was expected— "Hurrah bear, hurrah husband."

Gen. Quitman.—The Natchez papers give glowing accounts of the reception of Maj. Gen Quitman by the citizens of that place. Two Mexican guns, presented to the General by Com. Perry as trophies, were employed on the occasion in firing salutes. A long procession was formed, congratulatory addresses were made, and then all parties partook of a sumptuous collation.—*Pic.*

The Liberty of the Press.—The military authorities in the newly conquered provinces are ruling it with a high hand, perhaps to give us a foretaste of what they will do when we have a regular standing army of 50,000 men. See the following from the correspondent of the New Orleans Delta:—

Vera Cruz, Nov. 13, 1847.

Eds. Delta—Gov. Wilson has revived the Old Alien and Sedition Law of the Elder Adams.— Some knotty paragraphs appeared in the columns of the Genius of Liberty, in relation to the Court of Correction, as it is miscalled. The Court, composed of a Captain of some Corps or other, and a Clerk in the Commissary Department, feeling the smart of these paragraphs, summoned the editors to appear in Court, and answer for a contempt (Heaven save their worships!) of Court, and without a trial by jury, or allowing them counsel, fined the aforesaid Genius of Liberty $200.

This roused the dander of Dr. Quinn, and in his paper of the 12th he put some pertinent interrogatories to the Governor, and his Collector. Whereupon the Governor sent an officer and a file of men—closed the office of the aforesaid *Genius of Liberty*—and carried the editors to prison. So, farewell to the Genius of Liberty. Gov. Wilson has struck it a blow—revived the Sedition Law, and stifled the Liberty of the Press.

Correspondence of the Public Ledger.

Washington, December 2, 1847.

So the great train of Col. Harney has arrived at Vera Cruz from Mexico, without bringing Don Nicolaus P. Trist, who, *at the last advices, was actually making new propositions to the Government which was at Queretaro.* Mr. Trist, never even so much as expecting his recall, and not dreaming of the fact that his mission is ended, *keeps on promising ultimatums,* without even inquiring whether there is a Government ready to receive them.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1847.

See First Page.—To make room for the President's Message, we have thrown some Editorial articles, Mexican News, New Advertisements, &c., on the first page.

The President's Message.—This labored document will be found in to-day's paper. It takes the strongest ground in regard to the war, expressing a determination never to sign a treaty which does not provide ample indemnity, and never to give up the Californias and New Mexico; but asking Congress at once to organize civil governments there, as for regularly annexed territories. This is proving, with a vengeance, that "the war has not been waged with a view to conquest," as the President said a year ago, and repeats now.

The President is still endeavoring to persuade himself that "Mexico commenced the war." It is said that men often come to believe incredible things by continuing to repeat them as if they did believe them. It is evidently with the expectation of that result that the President so many times told that story during the last Congress, got Congress to endorse it for him, has been reiterating it a thousand times since in the "Union," and now lugs it in, in place and out of place, we know not how many times, in this message. This very pertinacity of assertion shows that he has not yet arrived at the full belief of the story; but we think he will in time.

The determination to make no peace except on such terms as may meet the President's own approbation, is a bold one, and attracts general attention. However much the country may desire peace, and upon terms different from those required by the President, no peace can be made, except upon those terms. This is strong ground for the servant of the people to take. *He* made the war, and *he* only can stop it. Surely our government is a despotism of the worst sort, if such be the power of the President, and his title should be at once changed, from simple President to King, or Emperor.

We need not say, that we utterly dissent from the views, generally, of the Message; though there are two points in which we concur with it, viz: that the proposals of peace offered to Mr. Trist by Mexico were wholly inadmissible—perfectly ridiculous, absurd, and insulting. And, that the withdrawal of our army to a line, and holding and defending it, is not the way to end the war. This point is clearly stated in the Message. The President has also stated very strongly the reasons why it would be convenient to possess New Mexico and California; just as it might be convenient for a man to possess his neighbor's farm; though it might not be lawful to kill him, or drive him away from it, and take it by force.

It is edifying to see with what coolness the President attributes to the tariff of 1846, and to the Sub-Treasury, all that prosperity of the country, all the demand for our productions, all the influx of specie, all the increase of importations and of revenue,—which have been caused by the short crop of cotton here, and the famine in Europe. We shall see whether his tariff brings him in 31 millions this year; whether the specie remains with us; whether the country will continue as prosperous with low prices as it has been with high; and how the Sub-Treasury will work with a scarcity of specie.

It will be seen, that if the war should last till June, 1849, further loans will be required to pay its cost to that time of *thirty-nine millions of dollars!* which amount will have to be increased if the revenue from duties should fall below 31 millions, or may be reduced if Congress can be persuaded to adopt the President's very urgent recommendation to tax tea and coffee—a recommendation which comes with a very ill grace to a Whig House, after the President's own party refused in the last Congress to adopt it. It was then insisted upon as urgently as now. But they refused so to tax the people. And ought the Whigs to do for the Administration that which its own friends were afraid to do? As to the tax itself, but for that refusal, we should be in favor of it, *under the circumstances of the country.*

It is gratifying to find that the cheap postage system, which was forced on the Administration against its will, has triumphed. It already pays its way.

The National Intelligencer says,—

"One thing, in our rapid glance through the Message, we are glad to perceive; and that is, that the President has not thought fit to repeat the insulting charge of Treason against all those Representatives and citizens who have chosen to express their disapprobation of his war on Mexico. The rebuke administered by the Congressional elections of the past year has not been lost upon him. The reiteration of that stale insult has been discreetly left to the semi-official insolence of his less scrupulous organs and supporters."

Whig Meeting.—Owing to the absence of the Chairman of the Committee who prepared the resolutions at the Whig meeting on Wednesday last, we have not received them for publication. Gov. Graham was complimented, no preference was expressed as to the candidate to succeed him, and the following Delegates were appointed to the State Convention, (with power to fill vacancies:)

E. J. Hale, William McMillan, Dr John McKay, Col. A. S. McNeill, Major A. D. McLean, Col. Alex'r Elliot, E. L. Winslow, John C. Smith, Henry Lilly, John Winslow, Walter Draughon, Jonathan Evans, James Banks, S. J. Hinsdale, W. A. Huske, S. G. Smith, J. W. Sandford, W. H. Haigh, W. S. Mullins, Dr. B. W. Robinson, Capt. Hector McNeill, John C. Blocker, Colin McRae, Daniel Johnson.

In addition to the name of Col. Joyner, presented by the Halifax Republican as a suitable Whig Candidate for Governor, the Wilmington Chronicle suggests the name of Dr. Frederick J. Hill, of Brunswick County. The Chronicle urges many considerations in favor of Dr. Hill, among them, his advocacy of the Common School System in the Legislature, entitling him to be called the father of that system.

We hope the Halifax Republican will not do *us* the injustice, (which it does the Register,) to consider us unfriendly or indifferent to either of these excellent gentlemen and sound Whigs, because we do not at this stage of the question, come out in favor of either. We intend to support the nomination of the Whig Convention, heartily, whether it fall upon Col. Joyner, Dr. Hill, or any other proper person.

The Newbernian mentions the names of Messrs. Jas. W. Bryan, Wm. B. Shepard, and Josiah Collins.

A writer in the Wilmington Commercial nominates the Hon. Richard Hines.

The only gentlemen we have seen named in the Locofoco papers for an opposition candidate, is Walter F. Leak, Esq. of Richmond.

Magnetic Telegraph.—The Agents for putting the Telegraph wires up have arrived here, and we learn that in about ten days we may expect to have it in operation.

Dividend.—The Branch of the Bank of the State of North Carolina has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable next month.

A Heavy Failure.—The Covington Iron Works Company, of Baltimore, has suspended.— It employed about *one thousand hands.*

30th Congress.—There was a very full attendance in both Houses at the commencement of the First Session of the 30th Congress, on Monday the 6th inst.

In the Senate, the Vice President and 43 Senators, (including Messrs. Badger and Mangum) out of 56, were present. Nothing was done, except to appoint a Committee to inform the other House of the Senate's readiness to proceed to business.

In the House, 221 members, out of the whole number of 228, were present. (The nine members from North Carolina were all present. Of the absentees, 3 were Whigs and 4 Locofocos.)

On motion of Mr. J. Q. Adams, the House proceeded to vote *viva voce*, for Speaker, without an election, as follows:—

Robert C. Winthrop, of Mass., received	108
Linn Boyd, of Kentucky,	61
John A. McClernand, of Illinois,	11
Robert McClelland, of Michigan,	23
Henry C. Murphy, of New York,	1
Howell Cobb, of Georgia,	3
James J. McKay, of North Carolina,	5
John P. Gaines, of Kentucky,	1
Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania,	1
Timothy Jenkins, of New York,	1
James Wilson, of New Hampshire,	2
C. J. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania,	1
Charles Hudson, of Massachusetts,	1
John Gayle, of Alabama,	1

[Five Whigs voted for other Whigs than Mr. Winthrop, three were absent, and Mr. Winthrop did not vote.]

111 votes being necessary to a choice, the House again voted, Mr. Winthrop receiving 109, Mr. Boyd 82, and 28 scattering. No election. [The Native American Member voted for Mr. Winthrop on this occasion.] On a third vote Mr. Winthrop received 110 votes, Mr. Boyd 64, and 44 scattering. Mr. Winthrop was accordingly elected, and was conducted to the Chair, from whence he delivered a very admirable address, which we regret the want of room to publish.

The oath to "support the Constitution of the United States," was administered to the Speaker by Mr. Adams, and to all the members in turn by the Speaker.

After several motions and remarks, by Messrs. C. J. Ingersoll, Truman Smith, and Barringer, in relation to the Rules of the House, and some important amendments desired therein, it was, on motion of Mr. Barringer, resolved that the old Rules, except the One-Hour Rule, remain in force until the 20th inst. and that a Committee be appointed to revise the rules and report such alterations as may be advisable.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Calhoun and three other Senators appeared in their seats.

Messrs Sevier, Mangum, and Fairfield, were appointed to join the House Committee to inform the President of the readiness of the House to receive his Message.

At 1 o'clock the message was received and partly read, when the further reading was dispensed with, on motion of Mr. Sevier. On motion of Mr. Allen, 25,000 copies of the Message and 2,000 of Message and documents, were ordered to be printed.

In the House, four more members appeared and took their seats, leaving but three absentees, (1 Whig and 2 Locos.)

A viva voce vote was taken for Clerk, when the Hon. Thos. J. Campbell, of Tennessee, received 113 votes, B. B. French 109, and 3 scattering. Mr. Campbell was accordingly elected. (He is a Whig, and was a member of the 27th Congress.)

The Message was received and read, (though before the Clerk got one-third through it, Mr Pettit, Loco, moved to dispense with the further reading, but the motion was rejected.)

Mr Brodhead moved to print 10,000 copies without and 15,000 with the accompanying documents. The printing of the copies without the documents being objected to, as a useless expense, as it would be printed all over the country in the newspapers, the motion was modified accordingly. Mr. Robt. Smith moved that 5000 be printed in the German language. [A voice: "And the Cherokee." Another voice: "And the Mexican."] The motion was negatived.

Nothing else of interest.

On Wednesday, in the Senate, a letter was read from Messrs. Wendell & Van Benthuysen, printers under a contract with Congress, explaining, that they did not have the Message ready for delivery *because the President refused to present them with a copy.* [This is a Locofoco affair, the printers being of that party; but the President preferred to give the profit of the first copy to the Union.]

On Wednesday, in the House, the choice of seats was drawn for, occupying some hours.

Nathan Sargeant of Philadelphia, Whig, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms; Robert E. Hornor, of N. J., Whig, Door-Keeper; and John M. Johnson, Loco, Postmaster.

On Thursday, in the Senate, the Annual Treasury Report was received.

The death of Senator Huntington of Con. was announced by Mr. Niles, the usual resolutions adopted, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the House, on the usual resolution to appoint the Standing Committees, Mr. Vinton moved a new committee on the "trade between the several States." This was vehemently opposed by Mr Rhett, on the ground of inexpediency, difficulty and danger. [Its object was, we suppose, to legislate on the subject of the laws of some of the Southern States in regard to abolitionists.] The motion was rejected.

Mr. Pettit delivered his annual speech against the appointment of Chaplains in Congress, and the House then resolved to appoint them.

It is worthy of especial remark, that Messrs. Giddings, Tuck, and Palfrey, Abolitionists, voted against Mr. Winthrop throughout, though they were elected as Whigs. We presume this was owing to the fact, that Mr. Winthrop had vehemently opposed and defeated the resolution offered in the Massachusetts Whig Convention, pledging the Whigs of that State to vote for no man for President who would not pledge himself in favor of the Wilmot Proviso. It was this fact, also, we doubt not, which induced Mr. Holmes of S. C., Loco, and Mr. Tompkins, Whig, of Miss., to decline voting on the third trial. They had each twice thrown a scattering vote, and by declining to vote on the third trial, Mr. Winthrop had a majority of the votes cast. And yet the Union affects to be surprised that Southern Whigs could vote for Mr. Winthrop.

On the other hand, the Boston Abolitionist paper protests against his election as Speaker on the ground that he is not the man from whom the fanatics may expect countenance. This should satisfy us of the South that his election is to be rejoiced at.

In the Whig Caucus on the Saturday before the Session, Mr. Vinton of Ohio first received the nomination for Speaker, but he declined it on account of physical inability to perform the arduous duties of the office, his health being very feeble. And then Mr. Winthrop was nominated. Mr. W. is a gentleman of great ability, and of the purest personal character; and it is hoped, that he will, if any one can, keep that boisterous body in tolerable order.

The election of a Whig Clerk of the House of Representatives is an event to rejoice at. Apart from the very high responsibility of that office, and its intimate and confidential relations to the Speaker, which made it exceedingly appropriate that he should be not adverse to the House in politics,—the late Locofoco Clerk, Mr French, had, whilst Clerk, removed the only Whig (out of about 20 officers,) who held a place under him, to put his brother in. He is besides, President of the Telegraph Company, with a Salary of $2500.

Mr. Adams was the only Whig who voted for Mr. French.

The Finances.—The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury fills 10½ columns of the Union— longer than the long Message of the President.— We have not had time to read it, but we see that he calls for nearly sixteen millions of dollars to carry on the government up to July next.

The Union gives an account of Mr. Walker's sleepless nights in preparing this document, and of his almost sinking under the labor. On returning from the Capitol, he had an attack of vertigo, which was near being fatal He was recovering at the last dates.

Gen. Taylor's Arrival.—The reception of Gen. Taylor at New Orleans is described as having been beyond all precedent imposing and enthusiastic. The papers have column after column of particulars. He was escorted up to the city by fourteen Steamers, magnificently decorated, and crowded with multitudes of people. The bells of the city pealed forth a welcome to the Hero; tens of thousands of people shouted his welcome; a grand procession escorted him; Addresses were delivered to him; a public dinner given him; a display of fire works; a public reception at all the Theatres; a sword presented to him by the Governor, &c. &c.

At the Dinner, when the General was toasted, he rose, "and in a manner indicative of great modesty and kindliness, returned his thanks for the numerous demonstrations of kindness he had received from the good people of New Orleans. Alluding to his services in the field, he declared that the joy and exultation of the greatest victories were always, after the heat and excitement of battle, succeeded by feelings of poignant sorrow and pain; that war, after all, was a great calamity, and his the greatest glory who can terminate it. He regretted that he had not been able to do more for his country—fully to deserve the great honors which had been heaped upon him. He regretted that he had not been able to bring this war to a close; but he hoped it would soon be ended, and peace would be restored to our land."

His response to the Mayor's Address was equally modest, speaking of his brave companions more than himself.

The old General rode "Old Whitey," as the horse is called which bore him through all his battles.

The General remained in town only two days. His presence, says the Picayune, made the town one scene of wild joy and happy commotion.

15 Days later from Europe.—The Britannia, at Boston, brings Liverpool papers to the 19th ult.

The panic in the money market was somewhat mitigated; Breadstuffs were firm, and Cotton languid, both without change of price. Cotton 3¾ to 5¼.

A slight, but perceptible improvement has taken place in trade, though money was still high, and failures still occurring. The fury of the panic has been stayed, and trade is making vigorous efforts to rise.

The New York Packet ship Stephen Whitney was wrecked on the coast of Ireland, going to pieces, and ninety two of her crew and passengers were drowned. Only 18 escaped, out of 110 on board.

Hostilities have commenced in Switzerland.

The state of Ireland is truly frightful.

The North Carolinian is remarkably kind towards Gov. Graham, actually admitting that it has "every confidence in him as a gentleman."— We are certainly rejoiced to hear that the high character of the Governor has extorted such an admission from that paper. But we do not exactly see how it is to be reconciled with a charge in the same paper of the 27th ult. that the Governor was guilty of "*an electioneering trick.*"

We can vouch for it that the Governor, and every other honest man, repudiates such an idea as that he can be a gentleman in his private, and a trickster in his public or political character.

Albert Gallatin.—The North Carolinian has a convenient mode of disposing of such persons as advocate doctrines opposed to those of its own party. Only a week or two ago it demolished Mr. Clay by the sweeping declaration, that none of his resolutions "are much more than a blank." And now a few lines disposes of the long and able argument of Mr. Gallatin. The Carolinian is "not aware that Mr. Gallatin was ever considered one among the *great men* of the nation." "He opposed the war with Great Britain (adds the Carolinian,) as our reading informs us, and of course sunk into the merited oblivion that overtook the tories of the Revolution, and the British Whigs of 1812." Doubtless the Carolinian means the "oblivion that overtook" Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Polk's Secretary of State, who, though we never heard that he or any body else was ever before called a "British Whig of 1812," certainly most violently opposed the war with Great Britain, as did also Louis McLane, Levi Woodbury, R. J. Ingersoll, C. J. Ingersoll, George Bancroft, Richard Rush, Chief Justice Taney, and many other of the trusted and distinguished men of the present *Democratic* party.

But let us see what claim Mr. Gallatin has to be regarded as "one among the great men of the nation."

The first incident in his life which we are at present able to recall, was his election to the U. S. Senate in 1793, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The next is his appointment as one of Mr. Jefferson's first Cabinet, in 1801. Mr. Jefferson, the great apostle of Democracy, appointed this now oblivious individual to the high and responsible office of Secretary of the Treasury! In this office he continued through all of Mr. Jefferson's Administration of eight years, and was invited to hold the same high place by that other Republican President, James Madison, in 1809. He so continued through Mr. Madison's first term, and till near the end of his second—making about fourteen years that he held that office, and it is the general impression, (in which it must be deplored that the Carolinian appears not to concur,) that he was as much distinguished in that high office as any man who ever filled it.

In 1814, Mr. Gallatin was sent to Europe in company with those other small fry, J. Q. Adams, Henry Clay, and Jas. A. Bayard, to conduct the momentous negotiations at Ghent, which resulted in the Treaty of Peace between the U. S. and Great Britain.

And finally, Mr. Gallatin was appointed by Mr. Adams, in 1826, Minister to England.

Such is the man that "sunk into merited oblivion" for opposing the war of 1812. Strange, if so, that he should have been trusted with the most important offices by the war party throughout the whole of that war!

But the Carolinian closes its account of Mr. Gallatin by the following anathema:—

"Him and Mr. Clay and their followers and adherents will sink quietly and gradually, but *surely* into oblivion, and

"Go down to the vile dust whence they sprung."

This is truly distressing in respect to Mr. Clay and his followers, though how Mr. Gallatin is again to sink into oblivion, after being already there since 1812, is not very clear. We rather think that they will indeed all "go down *to the* vile dust," as the Carolinian says. If that paper has discovered any mode of keeping itself and its own party from the same fate, it would be doing them a kindness to disclose it.

En passant. Why will the Carolinian persist in murdering the Queen's English at such a rate? Is it "democracy"—an antipathy to every thing English—or a devotion to the "largest liberty" in language as well as in laws? For the sake of the North Carolina Press we wish it would rescue Murray's Grammar from *un*merited oblivion.

Is the Carolinian opposed to bringing the war to a close? We fear so, since it makes a charge equivalent to treason against the National Intelligencer for saying, that although the Whigs would not stop the supplies for carrying on the war, they would use some other means of bringing it to a close. Now we suspect that not only the country, but Mr. Polk himself, would be very much obliged to the Whigs if they would do that very thing.

We return thanks to the Hon. Messrs Badger and Mangum of the Senate; and Barringer and Stewart of Penn., of the House, for Congressional favors.

The Express with the President's Message reached Baltimore in 53 minutes. Distance 40 miles. It reached New York in 8¼ hours. Distance 225 miles. This is 26¾ miles an hour, for the whole distance, in the course of which there were necessarily repeated stoppages. The actual run was probably upwards of 30 miles an hour.

South Carolina.—The bill to give to the people the election of Electors of President and Vice President has been lost in the Senate, by a vote of 26 to 17. Is the Legislature of that *Democratic* State afraid to trust the people?

Mr. C. F. M. Garnett, formerly Engineer of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and recently of the Georgia State Roads, has been appointed Engineer of the Columbia and Charlotte Road.

Rather Personal.—The Asheborough Herald says with great point, in reply to the North Carolinian's remark that "none of Mr. Clay's resolutions are much more than a blank,"—"Blank indeed! If the Editor will examine carefully, he will no doubt find a much more perfect 'blank' in his own cranium."

We recently copied from one of the many papers which announced it, a statement that the house of Blodgett & Co. of Boston, had failed. They request us to contradict the report, which we do cheerfully. They say "they have neither failed, stopped payment, nor had a dollar of extension of any kind."

Columbia, December 10.

In the Senate the bill to provide for the subscription, on the part of the State, to the stock of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Company, the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, after being discussed until half past 4 o'clock, was rejected.

The "Beautiful and Unfortunate!"—A letter from Washington, Texas, to the New Orleans Delta, describes in the following *glowing* language, that "beautiful" country:

"I was somewhat of the same opinion as the Kentuckian, who had been in some of the earlier wars, and on his return some one asked him his opinion of the country. "Well, stranger," said he, "I don't own no land in Texas; I suppose if I did, I would be like every one who does own land there, and that it would be the best that ever lay out doors. I tell you my opinion, stranger, if there was two boats starting, one for h—ll and the other for Texas, I would just go on the one that carried me the cheapest.""

The Delta heartily concurs in the opinion expressed by its correspondent of this teeming Paradise! Once on a time, (says the editor,) we visited Texas ourself, and we must confess, it was a *leetle* the hardest place, we ever were in.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Connor, Mr. DAVID MAYO to Miss MARY ANN SIMONS.

In Richmond county, on the 16th ult., by Rev. Wm. Lineberry, Mr. AARON WRIGHT, of Montgomery county, to Miss ELIZA USHER.

In Richmond county, on Thursday the 2d inst., by the Rev. H. H. Crowson, JAMES WEBB, of Indiana, to Miss MARTHA LOVIN, daughter of John Lovin, dec'd.

In Richmond county, on Friday evening the 3d inst., by T. Bostick, Esq., WILIE BOWNS, Esq. to Miss ELIZA DAWKINS, all of Richmond county.

In Guilford county, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. E. W. Caruthers, Mr. JOSEPH W. GILMER to Miss NANCY M., daughter of Col. Joel McLean.

DIED,

In this vicinity on the 1st inst., Mrs. SARAH DAVIS, in the 74th year of her age.

In Chatham county, on the 17th ult., ISAIAH BURNETT, Esq. in the 73d year of his age.— Possessed of the confidence of his fellow citizens, he had for many years presided as one of the Special Court of the County,—all feeling, that while he was there, their rights were secure. Of a sound practical judgment, strong natural sense, considerable reading, and the manners of a plain unpretending old school gentleman, he never failed to leave a favorable impression on the minds of those with whom he associated.

In Chatham county, on the 4th inst. Mr. JOHN HART, aged about 88, leaving eighteen children, and numerous other relatives and friends.

Recently, in Oxford, Rev. WM. COMPTON, for some forty years an able Minister of the M. E. Church.

In Wake county, on the 29th ult., Rev. RUFUS WILEY, in the 82d year of his age, one of the oldest Ministers in the State of the M. E. Church.

In Marlborough District, S. C., on the 5th inst., DANIEL THOMAS, son of John A. and Sarah McColl, aged 4 years and 10 months.

At his residence in Marlborough District, S. C., on the 3d inst., Mr. JOHN B. BILLINGSLEY, aged 65, formerly a citizen of this town.

In Orange county, on the 26th ult., Mrs. ANGELINA M. BRANNOCK, consort of Edmund Brannock, Esq.

In Charlotte, on the 3d inst., Mr. CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., in the 29th year of his age. Also, on the 28th ult., Mrs. MARGARET TROTTER, aged about 38 years, wife of Mr. Thomas Trotter.

In Cabarrus county, on the 24th ultimo, Mrs. LYDIA HARRIS, relict of the late Dr. Charles Harris, in her 69th year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 7.—Steamer W. B. Meares, with Goods for sundry Merchants of this place, and for L S Carr, W Avery, Boner & Crist, F Friese, G & R Gilmer, J & C J Cowles, R L Steele, D Freeman & Son, A Hunt, A S Huner, B G Worth, J & F Garrett, J Haralson, J M Johnson, J McIver, J A Worth, Scott & McAdoo, J Conrad & Son, J C Blum, R Foster, W P Henly, Parks & Crumpler, J R & J Sloan, N Hunt, H W Brown, and J H Ennis, of the interior.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will, on the first Monday in January next, expose to public sale, at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, 440 acres Timber and Turpentine LANDS, lying on Buck Creek, 5 miles from Cape Fear, in Cumberland county.

Also, a valuable NEGRO MAN.

A credit of six months will be given: purchasers to give bond and approved security before a title to the property is made.

A. A. McKETHAN,
Executor to the last Will and Testament
of Neill McLaren, dec'd.

Dec. 4, 1847. 93ts

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Dec. 14.

Brandy, p'ch,	40 a 50	Lard,	10 a 11
Ditto, apple,	40 a 42	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	20 a 23	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	8½ a 10	Molasses,	28 a 30
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	7 a	Oats,	30 a 35
Corn,	50 a 55	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1½ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	7 a 10
Candles, F. F.	16 a 17½	Do. loaf,	12½ a 15
Flour,	5 a 5½	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	1 00 a 1 20	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	2½ a 3	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	5 a 6	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Do. English,	4½	Wool,	12½ a 14
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 8 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 "

REMARKS.—Business dull, and no change in our market.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine 2 10 to 2 20; Hard 1 15. Tar 1 50. Wharves lined with Timber rafts; 20 of which, of Mill quality, sold from 4 to 7 75, and 1 extra quality at 8 00. Only 2 rafts Lumber sold, at $6. Molasses selling at 23 to 25. Shingles 2 50.

At Cheraw, no change in prices. Sales of Cotton 147 bales.

At Augusta, Cotton 6 to 7½. At Columbus 6 to 6¾. At Macon 6¼ to 6¾. At New Orleans 6¼ to 7½.

At Charleston, Cotton 7 to 7½. Flour 5½ to 6½. Corn 65 to 72.

At New York, the Britannia's news rather unsettled the Flour Market; sales at 6 25 to 6 50. Corn has risen to 78 to 80. Transactions in Cotton small; tendency downward.

Total receipts of Cotton, 381,170 bales, against 427,972 last year.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 2.—Brig Lisbon from Havana. 4.—Brigs David Duffell from New York, Mississippi from Havana. 5.—Schrs Jeroleman from Philadelphia, J. K. F. Mansfield from Charleston. 7.—Brig Anawon from New London. 8.—Brigs Enoch Pratt from Fall River, Emeline from Porto Rico, Samuel Potter from ——, Br. Brig Southampton from Bermuda; Schrs. Justice from Newport, R. I. Marion from Little River, Napoleon from Boston, Montreal from do., G. W. Davis from New York, Athalia from do., Actor from Washington, N. C., Br. Schr. Pirot from St. Kitts. 9.—Br. Brig Milton from St. Kitts.

RALEIGH
CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, & MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE year is divided into two Sessions of five months each; the first Session beginning on the first day of January; the second session on the first of July.

Terms of Tuition—Payable in advance.

For the Classes,	$20
For common English branches,	15
For English including the higher branches of Mathematics, the same as the Classes.	
For Modern Languages,	10
For Book-keeping,	8
For Juvenile Studies—Reading, Writing and Spelling,	12
For any additional studies, an extra ch'ge of	3
For Military Tactics, no charge.	

Instructors.

Classical Departm't, J. M. LOVEJOY, Preceptor.
Mathematical and Military do., S. M. PRESTON.
Modern Languages, Monsieur BRADY.
Book-keeping, J. S. NICHOLS.
Juvenile Department, ROBT WHITEHURST.

Board can be had with the Principal at a very low price.

To prevent unnecessary expenses, the pocket-money of Students should be deposited with the Principal.

Raleigh, Dec. 1847. 93-6t

FEMALE SCHOOL,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

Mr. & Mrs. Burwell, Principals.
Signore Antonio di Martino, Teacher of Music, Drawing, Painting in oil and water colours, French, Spanish, and Italian.

THE Spring Session will commence on the 7th of January, and close the last of May.

The accomplishments are thoroughly taught by Sigr. Martino, who comes highly recommended from some of the first schools in the North.

The number of Boarders in our family is limited to six, but board can be had in most respectable families. Our extra charges are few. Those who board in our family are instructed in needle-work gratis; and any in the school can learn Latin and Vocal Music without extra charge.

Terms—Payable in advance.

Board and Tuition,	$67 50
Tuition for Day Scholars,	12, 15, & 17 50
Music, on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Use of Piano for practice,	5 00
French, Spanish, or Italian,	15 00
Drawing,	10 to 20 00

Hillsborough, Dec. 7. 93-3t

DAVID SHAW,
CONFECTIONER,

HAS just received a supply of new crop B M RAISINS, whole, half, and quarter boxes. Also, a lot of new crop PRUNES, of superior quality, in fancy boxes.

Dec. 11. 93-3w

NOTICE.

WILL be hired at the Market House, on the first day of January next, for one year, unless previously hired privately, the Negro boys MOSES and LEWIS, and several Negro Women, among whom are good cooks, &c.

At the same time and place, (if not previously rented) will be rented for one year, the OREGON HOTEL.

WM. S. MULLINS, Ex'r
of John Mullins, dec'd.

Dec. 13. 93-3w

[illegible] Carolinian 3 times.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

JUST received, the new N. C. Novel ALAMANCE, written by a North Carolinian. Having perused the work, we can recommend it as *good;* the composition is simple, clear and chaste. Together with James's new Novels; Campaign in Mexico, "by one who has seen the Elephant;" a new supply of the Prairie Guide; Family Book; Christmas Brother Jonathan, and Saturday Courier; Rough and Ready Almanacs, Comic and Crockett; cheap Song Books, &c. &c., at

BELL'S BOOK STORE.

Dec. 13, 1847. 1w

Wanted—10,000 lbs. Tallow.

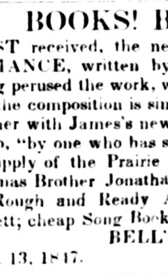
THE Subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Tallow, or will mould at the usual rates.

A supply of the above Candles kept by Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly.

ISHAM BLAKE.

November 22, 1847. 90-tf

NEW
Tailoring Establishment.



THE undersigned have taken the New Store at the West end of the Lafayette Hotel, and next door to Mrs. McRae's Dwelling, where they will carry on the business of TAILORING in all its branches.

They will always keep the latest fashions for Gentlemen's clothing.

They flatter themselves their work will compare with any Tailoring done in the State, either in cut or workmanship of the garment.

HUGH GRAHAM,
A. J. WOODWARD.

Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1847. 85-6m

NOTICE.

THERE has been received at the Cash Bargain Store, a new and complete assortment of DRY GOODS, for Fall and Winter consumption; which have been purchased at exceedingly low prices and will be sold cheap for cash. The stock consists in part of Ladies Dress Goods; satin striped and plaid, changeable, figured, apron and scarf silks; worsted and gala plaids; black and colored alpaca; plain and twilled ginghams; mousselines de laine; Cashmeres; satin striped and plaid do; fancy and mourning prints; English chintzes do; book, Swiss, mull, jaconet and cambric muslins; marseilles, corded and moreen skirts; new style silk filet scarfs; cravats; extra lace and embro'd chemisettes; new style bor'd linen handkerchiefs; child's do; linen lawn and cambric; laces; thread; bobbin, jaconet and Swiss edging and insertions; Victoria do; ribbons; fringes; gloves; extra size Moravian hose; spun silk, worsted and other hosiery; cap netts; lace veils; green barege, &c.

Gentlemens' Wear:

Superior French and English Cloths and Cassimeres; Vestings (some never before out;) Tweeds; Sattinets; Jeans; scarfs; Handkerchiefs; cravats; shirts; bosoms; collars; hosiery; suspenders; &c.

Housekeeping Goods:

5-4, 6-4, 10-4, 12-4 bleached sheeting; brown sheeting; bleached and brown shirtings; cotton and woollen flannels; extra 4-4 and 5-4 white do; linen table damask; cloths and napkins; bird's eye, huckaback and Russia diapers; crash; furniture prints; dimity; crib, cradle and negro blankets; extra Whitney do; 9-4 marseilles quilts, &c. &c.

Hats and Caps:

A few superior and latest styles.

To the above goods, with others, the subscriber would call the attention of purchasers by wholesale and retail.

JOHN EASTER.

North side Hay St., a few doors west of the Market.

Nov. 13, 1847. —89tf.

1847.

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving [illegible] wholesale [illegible] sive stock of

Fall and Winter Goods.

[illegible]

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now [illegible] have in Store [illegible] Stock of

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

[illegible] sacks [illegible] SALT,
[illegible] bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
[illegible] hhds [illegible] N. O. Sugars,
[illegible]
[illegible] Hazard Powder,
[illegible]
[illegible] Paper,
[illegible] Linseed Oil,
[illegible] and Family Soap,
[illegible] Windsor, Walnut, Maple, and Oak Chairs,
[illegible] and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
[illegible] 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gallon Demijohns,
[illegible] sides Sole Leather,
[illegible] boxes Whittemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
150 pairs Trace Chains,
100 dozen Curry Combs,
12 bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger.

—ALSO—

Brooms, Buckets, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, Blue and Black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bodies, Collars, Patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Crackers and Cheese, Seives, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Shot, Bar Lead, Champaign, Pure French Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Raisins, Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers are receiving and have now in Store, a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, &c. &c.,

Among which are—

500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 bags Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee,
40 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
5 bbls. W. & W.'s Crushed ditto,
40 tons Swedes and English Iron,
75 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Factory ditto.

—ALSO—

Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Cassia; Epsom Salts; Saleratus; Copperas; Indigo; Madder; Window Glass and Putty; Cotton Bagging; Manilla and Bale Rope; Cast, Blister, and German Steel; Steel Shovels and Spades; Rowland's Mill and Cross-cut Saws; Collins' Turpentine and Kentucky Pat. Axes; Carriage Springs and Axles; Tin Plate and Wire; Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms for *Cash*, Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

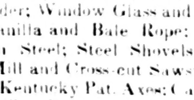
August 30, 1847. 78tf

CAPS! CAPS!

THE handsomest assortment of Mens' and Boys' Caps in the market.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Sept. 21, 1847. 81tf



GREAT

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Comparison in a few articles of the former and present rates:

	Former.	Present.
Box Goods, cubic foot,	8	7
Salt, sack,	30	25
Salt, coarse Liv., bus.,	10	8
Iron, ton,	3 00	2 50
Coffee, per sack,	30	25
Sugars, per 100,	17½	15
Castings, per 2000 lbs.,	5 00	4 00

We continue to run our usual number of Boats. The Evergreen lost but one trip during all the last dry season. She is unquestionably the lightest draught of water (17 inches) running on the river. Our present terms for receiving and forwarding goods, as follows:

Receiving and forwarding in Wilmington free of commission for the same. All goods consigned to us in Fayetteville, on freight up the river, 15 per per cent. We have fine safe Warehouses at the river, where they may be stored, so as to save one-half the hauling. Produce down the river shipped free of commission.

Passage, $3 up and down.

This arrangement to take effect after 20th inst.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of public patronage.

JOHN H. HALL, Agent
Henrietta S. B. Co.

Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

DOMESTIC GOODS,

At Factory Prices.

SHIRTINGS, Osnaburgs, and Yarn, constantly on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Nov. 5, 1847. 88tf

THOMASTOWN LIME.

150 CASKS unslacked. For sale by
H. LEETE.

Nov. 2, 1847. 88tf

JAMES BANKS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fayetteville, N. C.

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant.

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 81tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, [illegible] Toy, Fancy Articles, [illegible]

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

[illegible] N. C.

[illegible]

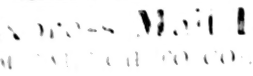
June 11, 1847. [illegible]

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

RALEIGH, N. C.

[illegible]



Express Mail Line

FROM [illegible] TO COLUMBIA.

T[illegible]

[illegible] ELLSWORTH & CO.

[illegible]

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store [illegible] occupied by Hall & Johnson, where [illegible] pleased [illegible] customers of [illegible] We [illegible] usual a general stock of GROCERIES, which we will sell [illegible] Cash or Country Produce.

Particular attention [illegible] the sale or shipment of all kinds of Produce.

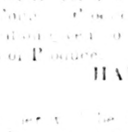
HALL & HALL.

Oct. 4, 1847. 83tf

J. T. [illegible] be found at the old Stand of [illegible] recently occupied by Hall & H[illegible].

JOHN H. HALL.

Marble Factory.



BY GEORGE LAUDER.

[illegible] opposite the Post Office,
[illegible] Fayetteville, N. C.

On Consignment.

70 BOXES Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO [illegible] wholesale [illegible] boxes [illegible]

May 17, 1847. D. & W. McLAURIN. 63tf

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR. BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his approved plan of operating, confidently relying on his specimens as the best criterion of his ability.

Mr. B. returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

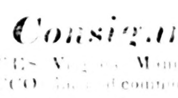
Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art. Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his Room, 4 door West of Briggs's Hotel.

The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms of

J. L. BRYAN.

April 17, 1847. 60tf



MERCHANTS'

STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

Great Reduction in Freight,

Averaging about 20 per cent.

New Steamer ROWAN, 17 inches.
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES.
Steamer COTTON PLANT.
Flat Boats—GEN. BERRY.
ODD FELLOW.
MIKE CRONLY.
WASHINGTON.
T. J. CURTIS.
READY MONEY.
MARY ELIZA.

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C. offer the above Line of Boats, on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late revision and reduction of Freights.

Their new Steamer Rowan now draws only 17 inches water. When she undergoes some alteration in machinery, her draft is calculated at 14 to 16 inches, which will make her the lightest boat navigating the waters of any river in the Southern country. This Company flatter themselves that they have it now in their power to offer the most complete line of Boats that has ever been on the Cape Fear, and one that will do the freighting business with regularity and despatch *on all stages* of the water. They have, in connection with the Henrietta Company of this place, reduced the freights to the tariff as in printed rates. Neither of the Boating concerns deemed themselves able to reduce the freights and still do the forwarding business in this place free of charge, and consequently this Company have given it up, with the conviction, that the Forwarding Merchants of our town can do it more justice than a boating concern.

Any Goods consigned to the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place *free of commissions*—all other charges made to the shipper.

The new arrangement takes effect from the 15th instant.

Passage $3, both ways.

The two Companies will hereafter count all freight cash, or interest added.

Direct letters to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville; R. G. Rankin, Wilmington.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

ALMANACKS.

FARMERS AND PLANTERS', and Turner's, North Carolina Almanacks, for 1848; for sale, wholesale and retail by

E. J. HALE.

FRUIT.

A FRESH lot of NUTS, PRESERVES, &c. just received and for sale at

PRIOR'S.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

NEW STORE & NEW GOODS.

L. McKELLAR

WOULD announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he has opened a Store on Hay street, one door East of Mr. T. S. Lutterloh, where he is now receiving his Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

Which he will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1847. 88-3m

FALL 1847.

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres, Cassinets, and Ken. Jeans,
Satin, Valencia, and other Vestings,
Extra superfine Satin striped Silk,
Colored Silks, plain striped and figured,
Satin striped Tabe. Cloth, new style,
Gros-de-swiss and Gros-de-Nap,
Merino Silk and Woollen Shawls,
Rich needle-worked Collars,
Flannels, Blankets, and Negro Cloth,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Tarlton and Woollen Plaids,
Pongee and other Silk Handkerchiefs,
Alpaca, Silk and Cotton Warp,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
65 packages Boots and Shoes,
Anker Bolting Cloths, Nos. 1 to 10.

With many other articles—which will compare with any assortment in this State; and bought for *Cash* by the Package, will be offered at reduced prices by wholesale or retail. Merchants and families will please call and examine the Goods.

Sept. 27, 1847.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed to the two tenements West end of the Hybart Buildings, on the North side of Hay street, next adjoining D. & W. McLaurin on the West, and E. Glover, Jeweller, on the East, which is about midway between the Fayetteville Book Store and Observer Office, and the Market House, where he hopes his old friends and customers will call and see him.

He is now receiving his fall supplies, which will be found to embrace a general stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY,

All of which will be sold at a small advance on cost, either at wholesale, retail, or in barter.

The undersigned intends to try the experiment of selling at smaller profits this season than is usually charged, and would therefore especially invite cash purchasers and those who buy on short time, to call and examine his stock before buying elsewhere.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

August 2, 1847. 79tf

JNO. M. ROSE

IS now receiving his Fall supply, and is prepared to sell GROCERIES generally, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Blacksmith's Tools, Earthen and Stone Ware, and many other articles, on favorable terms. Call next door West Briggs's Hotel.

Sept. 21, 1847. 81tf

Kirkpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above Machines at the shortest notice, having a few now on hand, and daily expecting a large number. They would state that there has been an improvement made in the durability of these Machines, and the price reduced. They are well known, and have given great satisfaction in the counties of Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, and others, by those who have seen them in operation.

HALL & HALL.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1847. 68tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1847.

Mary B. Lee *vs.* Richmond Lee and others.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Whitfield Lothorp and wife Elizabeth are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1847, and in the 72d year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv. $2 75.] 90-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1847.

Nancy Redfearn *vs.* John Redfearn and others.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Rebecca Fogg, one of the Defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to her.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1847, and in the 72d year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv. $2 75.] 90-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1847.

Benjamin W. Covington and Anna Jane his wife, and Mary Ann Covington, *vs.* Atlas Jones, Millee Jones, and Atlas Jones, Guardian of Nathan Jones.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the Court, that Millee Jones, one of the Defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said Millee Jones to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday of January next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Petition or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday of October, A. D. 1847.

R. S. McDONALD.

[Pr. adv. $2 75.] 90-6w

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers are receiving their Fall and Winter supply of **READY-MADE CLOTHING,** consisting of

Black Cloth and Camlet CLOAKS.

Black and brown Beaver Cloth, Italian Cassimere, Sattinet, black Cassimere, Tweed, fancy Cassimere, Flushing, Pilot, and Green Blanket OVERCOATS.

Black Cloth, Tweed, Cassimere, and Sattinet Dress and Frock COATS.

Black and fancy striped Plaid, Satin, Wool, Velvet, Persian Plaid, Valencia, blue Tampico, Gala Plaid, black Cloth, Silk Velvet, plain and fancy Silk VESTS.

Bleached, brown Muslin, Guernsey, Mixed, White, Empire, Check, Red Flannel, and Lamb's-wool SHIRTS.

Bleached, bro. Muslin, & Flannel DRAWERS.

Satin Bow, Tab, plain Satin and Silk self-adjusting STOCKS, CRAVATS, and TIES.

Bosoms, Square Bishop and Byron Collars, Gentlemen's Driving Gloves, &c. &c.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

No prospect of Peace!

BUT the Subscriber would say to his friends and the public, that he has just returned from the North with his

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

He flatters himself that he has the largest and best assortment that he has offered in this market, and as his motto is "*Cheap for Cash,*" keeping in mind the "nimble sixpence," he would say to all who may wish to purchase goods in his line, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his Stock will be found a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Cloth, Plush, Selet, Musk, Coney, & Shetland Seal Fur CAPS.

Also, Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Silk, Coney, Moleskin, and Wool HATS, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner of Market Square.

Oct. 6, 1847. 84tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE and LOT on Gillespie street, with Stables and other out-buildings in order.

W. P. MALLETT.

Sept. 25, 1847. 82tf

Blake & Briggs

HAVE removed to the old Stand of James G. Cook, on the South side of Hay street, and one door below H. L. Myrover & Co., where they are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, comprising a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Staple Dry Goods, Cutlery, Drugs, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Which they offer on favorable terms for Cash, of course—to regular customers as usual—or to exchange for country produce.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1847. 82tf

TIMBER AGENCY.

THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington; and whenever there is a "glut" in the market, J. C. Blocker will give it his personal attention—at other times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly be despatched by addressing W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. If punctuality in making returns will ensure patronage, then they hope to receive a share.

J. C. BLOCKER & CO.

Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1847. 82-1Y

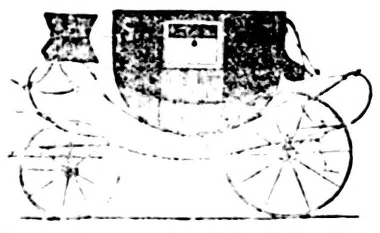
FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Dec. 8, 1846. 40tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Salkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 1, 1847.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of

CHAIRS,

Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1847.

Flora McIver *vs.* Evander McGilvary and wife, and others.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Roderick McIver, one of the Defendants in this case, is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in this State, for said Roderick McIver to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in January next, to answer, plead, or demur to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard exparte as to him.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday in October, A. D. 1847, and 72d year of American Independence.

A. C. CURRY, Clk.

[Pr. adv $3 25.] 91-6w

BOOTS & SHOES.

Fall and Winter Supply.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON are receiving at their cheap Boot and Shoe Store, Hay street, No. 2 Granite Buildings, a large and general assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys', Children's, and Servants'

BOOTS & SHOES,

Suitable for Fall and Winter wear. Their assortment is very large, embracing almost every variety of style and quality, was selected with care from the most approved Manufactories, and will be sold low for CASH.

Also, Sole and Harness Leather; Calf, Goat, and Binding Skins; with a general assortment of Shoe Findings.

Oct. 19, 1847. 85-3m

NEW

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. HART is now receiving from New York and opening on Person street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear, her Winter Millinery, consisting of Silks, Ribbons, Flowers and Laces, some very cheap. Also, a few fancy articles, such as Veils, Collars, &c. Children's and Ladies' Straw Bonnets; Ladies' Caps and Head-Dresses, very handsome.

She is prepared to execute all orders in her line of business. Orders from the country shall meet with prompt attention. Straw bonnets cleaned and altered to please customers.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15, 1847. 89-3m

Dreer's Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, &c.

THE Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of Dreer's Philadelphia Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, &c., and expects to receive in a few days an assortment of Garden Seeds, assorted Flower Seeds; also a small assortment of Hyacynths, Crocus, Narcissus, Early Tulips, and fine Double Tulips.

—ALSO—

150 Flower Pots, assorted.
1 nest splendid East India Flower Pots.

Orders solicited for all kinds of Seeds, Plants, Roots, Shrubbery, &c., which will be promptly attended to.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

MANTUA-MAKING and MILLINERY.

Mrs. E. WALTON

HAS just received from New York, a fashionable Fall and Winter assortment of FLOWERS, (of a very superior quality,) RIBBONS, SATINS, SILKS, and CAPS; and is prepared to execute orders for all kinds of MANTUA-MAKING and MILLINERY, in all their various branches.

Orders from the country shall receive prompt attention.

Straw Bonnets bleached and altered to the present fashion.

Latest Fall and Winter Fashions just received.

Mrs. W. will be found at her residence on Hay street, opposite the M. E. Church.

Oct. 4, 1847. 83-3m

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE.
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR.

MALLETT & HUSKE.

April 29. 7tf

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their supply of **GOODS,** consisting of

Black Cloths; blk and fancy Cassimeres; bro. Linen and Drillings; coat Checks; white Marseilles Vestings; col'd ditto; Vest Shapes; fancy Prints; 2d Mourning ditto; plaid Ginghams; printed Lawns; green Braze; linen Lawn; white and red Flannel; Apron Checks; Bed Ticking; bleach'd Shirtings; fine brown ditto; cotton table Cloths; birds eye Diaper; Book, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslin; check and plain white Cambric; Linen cambric Hdk's; silk ditto; Ladies' white and blk cotton Hose; Misses ditto; Gents. ½ Hose; black stay Binding; Coats' spool Cotton; black and col'd flax Thread; knitting Cotton; linen Tapes; white and black Cord; vest and suspender Buttons; fine Ivory Combs; dress Combs; black and col'd sewing Silk; black Crapes; Hat ditto; black and col'd Ribbons; 7-4 nett Shawls; Mouslin Delain ditto; Satin fig'd ditto; Plaid ditto; Braze Scarfs; Ladies' Cravats; Gents. black Silk ditto; corded Skirts; Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols; Palm Leaf Hats;—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

MALLETT & HUSKE, Green st.
One door North of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son.

April 5, 1847. 57-tf

NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Last Will and Testament of Thomas L. Hybart was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to the undersigned, the Executors therein named. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those holding claims against the Estate, are also requested to present them to the Executors as early as practicable.

ROBERT STRANGE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executors.

March 8, 1847. 53tf

FOR RENT.

THE **OREGON HOTEL,** at Liberty Point. Possession given 1st June. Apply soon to

W. S. MULLINS.

May 14, 1847. 63-tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

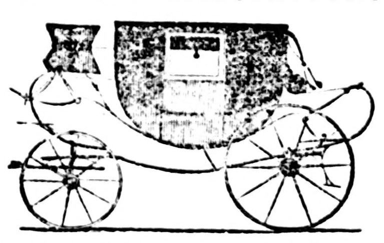
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.

Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

EQUITY SALE.

ON the first Monday of January next, at the Court House, pursuant to a Decree of the Court of Equity for Cumberland county, I shall expose to sale THREE SLAVES, late the property of Duncan Munroe and John Munroe.

Terms at Sale.

A. A. T. SMITH, C. & M. E.

Nov. 22, 1847. 90ts

Crockery and Glass-Ware.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening a large assortment of Dark and Light Flowing Blue EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS-WARE.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 80tf

A SAFE MEDICINE.

THE weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and the worst complaints are removed by perseverence, without the expense of a physician. Adapted to all circumstances and situations, they are the best medicine ever invented for families, or to take to sea, preventing scurvy and costiveness, requiring no change of diet, particular regimen, or care against taking cold.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.

MICHAEL McGARY.

Oct. 22, 1847. 86-4m

SADDLES.

ENGLISH, Kentucky, and Arkansas Patterns, Fair and black quilted,
Ladies' and boy's plain and plush seats,
Horse and mule Collars, for wagons and carriages,
Wagon and cart Britchings,
Snaffle, curb and wagon Bridles,
Halters,
Coach, buggy, wagon, and plantation Whips,
11 feet whip Cords,
Ivory and plated ring Martingales,
For sale by

J. & T. WADDILL, Hay st.

Nov. 8, 1847. 88tf

FIRE INSURANCE,

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporated 1810,—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

FINE WHISKEY.

RECEIVED this day, another supply of that fine and genuine Monongahela Whiskey.

—ALSO—

A few demijohns of Peach Brandy, 2 years in Glass, yet on hand.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Oct. 5, 1847. 83tf

CROCKERY.

AN excellent assortment common CROCKERY, suitable for Country Merchants. For sale by

JNO. M. ROSE.

Nov. 22, 1847. 90tf

NOTICE.

THE Agency of the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia, in this place, is discontinued. No Policies will hereafter be renewed, and no new risks taken.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW,
late Agents, &c.

Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

FRUIT TREES.

THE Subscriber takes this method of again informing the public that he has on hand at his NURSERY in Randolph county, N. C., some 40 varieties of choice Apple Trees. Price, $10 per hundred, at the Nursery.

All orders and communications promptly attended to. Address the proprietor, post paid, at Newmarket, Randolph county, N. C.

THOMAS H. FENTRESS.

Oct. 30, 1847. 87-3m

☞ All orders left in Fayetteville, with Capt. Jas. R. Gee, will receive attention. Capt. Gee will give any desired information. T. H. F.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as Executor of James Gillespie, dec'd, will sell on Wednesday the 22d day of December next, the Plantation on which the said James Gillespie resided preceding his death, containing 800 acres, and is valuable Corn land.

On the land is a valuable Mill seat, with a large quantity of Fine Timber in convenient distance.

Also, four likely Negroes; the stock of every description, consisting of Horses, Mules, Cattle and Hogs; a quantity of Corn, Peas and Fodder; Farming utensils, Blacksmith Tools, Timber wagon, &c.

The Land will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest from date. The balance of the above described property on a credit of six months. Purchasers will be required to give bond and approved sureties.

R. S. GILLESPIE, Ex'r.

Bladen county, Nov. 4, 1847. 88-6w

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received in part, their FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Consisting of a variety of

Fancy and Staple Goods, Fur and Wool Hats, Caps and Shoes, Crockery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Sept. 22. 81-tf

NOTICE.

ON Saturday the 18th December next, at McNeill's Bridge, Rockfish, will be offered for sale,

473 ACRES OF LAND,

On the South side of Rockfish, and within two miles of it. Said tract will be found on examination to be good Turpentine Land. Terms at sale.

WILLIAM McMILLAN,
HECTOR McNEILL.

Nov. 25, 1847. 91ts

FOR SALE.

A GOOD Horse and Buggy. Apply to

A. W. STEEL.

Oct. 25, 1847. 86tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1847.

John C. McLaurin *vs.* Arthur P. Wright.

Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Arthur P. Wright, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, and the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Arthur to come in at the next term of this Court, to be held for Richmond county, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in January next, and replevy or plead to this Attachment, or final Judgment will be taken against him.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in October, Anno Domini 1847.

R. S. McDONALD.

[Pr. adv. $2 75.] 90-6w

RUNAWAY.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail in Richmond county, N. C., on the 5th June 1847, a negro man who says his name is George, and belongs to Robert Wilson of Alabama. He is about 28 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, weighs about 180 lbs., full round face, with a crescent-shaped scar on his upper lip.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward and comply with the law, or the boy will be dealt with according to Act of Assembly.

R. T. LONG, Jailer.

Rockingham, July 26, 1847. 74-6m

[Pr. adv. $8 00.]

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps.

CALL and see our very handsome selection of HATS and CAPS; and Men's, Ladies' and Misses' BOOTS and SHOES.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

Fancy Goods, Toys, and Perfumery.

JUST received, a large assortment. For sale at

PRIOR'S.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

Wanted—10,000 lbs. Tallow.

THE Subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Tallow, or will mould at the usual rates.

ISHAM BLAKE.

November 22, 1847. 90tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

A general stock of Groceries,

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

LIME.

NOW RECEIVING, 150 casks fresh Thomastown LIME.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Oct. 19, 1847. 85tf

BOOK BINDERY.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Magazines, Newspapers, Music, &c., bound neatly and with despatch, at the Book Bindery of

D. R. BELL.

Oct. 4, 1847. 83tf

J. & T. WADDILL,

HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods, comprising a well selected assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Saddlery, Leather, &c.,* with

25 HHDS. SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
60 hhds. Molasses,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1600 bushels Alum ditto,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
200 kegs Nails, assorted,
60 boxes Raisins,

Mess Pork; Mackerel; Tanners' Oil; Cast, German, English and American Steel; [illegible] Crushed Sugar; Teas; English Dairy and Connecticut Cheese; Spices; Madder; Polish [illegible] &c. &c.

☞ We buy all kinds of Produce, and attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

BOOK STORE

AND

BOOK BINDERY,

(LATE R. W. HARDIE'S.)

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened the new corner Store, known as Kyle's corner, next door to the Messrs. Lilly, and immediately opposite the new Hotel, in which he intends to keep. He has now, a large and very valuable assortment of BOOKS, PAPER, MUSIC, PENS, QUILLS, and FANCY ARTICLES, which he respectfully invites the public to examine. The following are part of his Stock now on hand:—

School Books.

Smith's, Adams's, and Pike's Arithmetic; Grigg & Elliot's, and Saunders' Readers, numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4; Grimshaw's United States and England; Gale's Philosophy; Bullion's English and Latin Grammars; Anthon's Virgil; Parley's Greece and Rome; Andrews and Stoddard's Grammar; Frost's American Speaker; Levett's U. S. [illegible]; Boyd's Rhetoric; Smith's Geography; First Class Reader; Porter's Reader; Lee's Physiology; Emerson's Arithmetic, 2d and 3d parts; Venter's Latin Lessons; Anthon's Sallust; Folsom's Easy Spelling Books, Dictionaries, &c.

Blank Books.

Journals, Ledgers and Day Books, different sizes; Bill Books; Receipt ditto; Bar ditto; with a assortment of very *superior* Pens, Quills, Wafers, and Sealing Wax.

Miscellaneous Books.

The works of Milton, Byron, Scott, [illegible] Montgomery, Pope, Cowper, Rogers, Ennis, London, Thompson, Cook, Coleridge, Southey, Wordsworth, Moore, Collins, Gray, Beattie, and others; Presentation Books; The Rose; Ursuline Manual; Christmas Blossoms; Odd Fellows' Offering; Charlotte and Elizabeth; Common Prayer; [illegible] Gilt Bibles, small; Father Oswald; Novels; [illegible] Pictures; Note Paper; Cards; Envelopes; Letter Paper, a *superior kind*; a large assortment of MUSIC; Pencils; Slates; Wrapping Paper, &c.

☞ Send in your Magazines and Pamphlets to the BOOK BINDERY. This branch of the establishment will be carried on as before, under the *personal* superintendence (and for some months assistance of Mr. Hardie.

The subscriber intends to devote his entire time to this business. He hopes, by strict attention and promptness, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

N. B. Persons having Books now in the Bindery, may rely on their being ready *very soon.*

D. R. BELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1847. 81tf

BABY JUMPERS.

A SMALL assortment received and for sale at

PRIOR'S.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

NOTICE.

THE business of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, prior to the 15th inst., will be settled by Mr. John Waddill, Jr. of this place.

H. L. MYROVER, Pres't.

Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

HOTCHKISS'S

VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of the improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Bryan, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.

Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State.